BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER;—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1841. New Series No. 20.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

MESSRS. PESTONJEE AND MERWANJEE, have just received by the *Thomas Coutts*, their Commission of Oilman's Stores from H. DAVIS AND SONS consisting of Yorkshire Hams, Pine and Berkley Cheeses, Sauces Capers, salted Salmon, Red Herrings and Salted Tongues, also they have Essence of Coffee, Shaving stones, Water Filters of sizes, and a handsome stove with Pipes.

Bombay, 15th February 1841.

NOTICE.

WANTED 25 Logs of BLACK WOOD, not less than 15 Feet long and 15 Inches square—Apply to

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG AND Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1841.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC FOR 1841 are respectfully informed that in consequence of the work weighing more than forty Tolas, the Post Office Authorities have refused to forward it except to such places and on such lines of Roads as have Bhangy Dawks. Parties residing at stations in Guzerat and other remote parts of the Bombay Territories are therefore requested to point out in what manner they wish their Copies transmitted, when immediate effect will be given to their wishes. The *Calendar and Almanac* for the year 1840, altho' it weighed fifty Tolas was forwarded to all parts of the Bombay Presidency through the Post Office, without the slightest demur, and therefore no precaution was taken to make the present work come within the *letter* of the Post Office Regulations, which to the great inconvenience of the Public are now for the first time strictly applied.

Courier Office, 13th February 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

V. AND J. FIGGINS, Type Founders London, respectfully inform the Proprietors of Newspapers and Printers in general resident in Bombay, that it has always been their practice to export only the very best Types and materials which has secured to them in every Office in which their Founts have been used a decided preference.

V. and J. F. supply every description of News, Book, Plain, and Fancy Job Type, Ornaments, Changeable Borders of every variety, Cases, Chases, Brass Rules, Ink, &c. &c. they will also on receiving a general order procure sorts which may be required from other houses, V. and J. F. will be happy to forward their Specimen Book to parties not in possession of it upon receiving an intimation of their wishes and the means of Conveyance being specified.

V. and J. F. take this opportunity of returning grateful thanks to those Gentlemen who have for many years past through agents favoured their Founder by a preference and beg to state they may always depend upon that accuracy in assortment and that superiority of Manufacture which has so uniformly given satisfaction and which can only be attained by a personal attention to, and a practical knowledge of the business

V. and J. F. earnestly but respectfully request their friends in forwarding orders through their agents to head their instructions.

"To be procured from the Foundry of V. and J. Figgins, London" by which they will ensure receipt of beautiful Founts usefully assorted and very superior in that essential quality durability, every page of Type will be covered with a wrapper bearing their names and address as follows.

V. & J. FIGGINS.
Sons of and Successors to
VINCENT FIGGINS,
Type Founders.
17, *West Street, Smithfield.*
London.
Established 1792.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases..... .....per dozen		,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do. do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

STRONGLY PLATED CURRIE DISHES.

A. B. SAVORY AND SONS,
Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill. London.

SUBMIT the prices of the following patterns of Strongly Plated Currie Dishes, with Silver handles and edges and silver shields for engraving the crest or coat of arms.

THE GADROON PATTERN.	£	s.	d.
Four strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers	10	10	0
Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers.....	12	12	0
THE FLOWER PATTERN.			
Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers...	13	10	0

Warmers for hot water with silver feet, and handles, to match either of the above set of Dishes, £9 9s. the set of four.

The handles of covers of either of the above sets of dishes may be taken off so as to form eight dishes when required.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods, will be transmitted through their Correspondents, Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co,. Merchants, *Calcutta*, who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 24th instant. the above will submit to Public Sale the valuable Household Furniture of the Honorable J. FARISH, Esq. at his residence "Taukaville" near Gwala Tank, the same consists of Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Dining, Breakfast, Writing and other Tables, Book cases, Side Board, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Bedroom and Dressing room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

Also, if not previously disposed of, a Buggy a Light Shigram, a Phæton, an elegant London built Carriage made by "Mark," a Bengal built Baronche, and the following Horses, 2 Pairs of Carriage Horses, a Lady's Horse, 2 Riding Horses, and a Shigram Horse.

A small Organ with four stops, viz. Diapason, open ditto, Principal, fifteenth Price Rs. 500. A Gilt 8 day Balance Clock by Vulliamy, shews the days of the week and month on separate circles, strikes upon a very fine deep toned bell spring, &c.

Also a Semigrand Piano by "Mott."

Also the following superior Philosophical Instruments for Private Sale.

A superior Reflecting Celistial Telescope with stand. Reflector 6½ Inches diameter, of six powers, viz. 63, 80; 133, 171; 300 and 400 made to order by Cuthbert..... Rups. 700

A Solar Microscope by Dolland, of six powers ..... Rupees. 140

A Lucernal Microscope of seven powers, &c. by Banks, a Prism is fitted to the stand of this Instrument.... Rupees. 160

A Case of 8 Lenses, Bar and Horse shoes Magnets and a Compass. Rupees. 60

A gilt eight day balance clock, by Vulliamy; shews the days of the week and month on separate circles, strikes upon a very fine deep toned bell spring, &c. &c. ..... Rupees. 700

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE above will submit to Public Sale on Friday the 26th Instant, the neat Household Furniture &c. of the HON'BLE SIR J. AWDRY, at his Residence "Belair" Chinchpoogly, consisting of a small quantity of Silver ware, Rich plated Curry Dishes, 4 and 2 light Candlesticks, Salvers, two sets of Dish Covers, Cruet Frames, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, single and double wall Shades with Pans and Drops, Glassware, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Dining, Round, and other Tables, Book and Shell Cases, Ward Robes, Bed room and Dressing room Furnitures, Punkahs, Sideboards, Vase Lamps, a first rate Grand Piano by "Mott," &c. &c.

Also unless previously disposed of, a Britzka by Holman, Long Acre, a Chariot, two riding Horses, one known as the Turf Horse, "Master Robert," Carriage Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—A most elegant bed of White and Gold, fitted up with rich Damask hangings. A very superior rich cut five light Girandole, standing about 4 feet high, with Pans, Drops &c.

A working model of a Steam Engine with Boiler, Furnace &c. complete.

Several very Handsome inlaid Tables as also Painted Ditto.

Large size Musical Boxes.

A very fine assortment of Rich coloured Engravings and Paintings.

A Fountain.

Model of a still, made of Copper.

Superior accordions some with ½ the half notes.

A Powerful camera obscura,

A Beautiful Gold mounted Sword stick richly embossed.

Mechanical moving Ships.

Large musical Boxes.

Silver Mounted Guns and Pistols by Lacy.

An assortment of Jewellery, 2 Gold Poeket Chronometers.

Also a variety of rich Liqueurs.

TO BE SOLD AT THE

Mahabuleshwar Hills or let for the Season.

WESTERN HOUSE.

FURNISHED and constructed expressly to accommodate two families, the buildings are of the best materials, the Grounds are extensive and the situation not surpassed by any at the Hills—Enquire of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. or Mr. LUIS BARRETTO at the Hills.

ON Wednesday the 17th Instant, will be sold by Public Auction at the Rooms of the above, an Invoice of Brass Ware, an assortment of Piece Goods, comprising colored Drill, Moleskin, Demitty, Turkey Red Twill, Chintz, Bed Ticking, Printed Calicos &c. &c. Pouchong Tea; Perfumery, Eau de Cologne, Rich cut Jugs, assorted Glass Ware, Plate, Looking Glasses, Woollen Table covers of various sizes and colors &c. &c.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced the eia in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.
Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

(From the "*London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.*")

Materials shaded in rose delhiné and poreelaine, blue with orange, on white, are the most fashionable colours; very elegant dresses are made in the latter style, the pattern in orange on white satin or reps, having the effect of gold; they are trimmed with blond, and scarfs to match. Many dresses are made of the tunic form, which is sometimes of velvet on dress of satin. Crape rayé gauffré, called jardiniere, is among the novelties of the moment, and derives its name from the multitude of small flowers of every colour, which form quite a parterre, shaded with a thousand tints. Black lace dresses are fashionable, lined with pink, yellow, or lilac, with velvet flowers to ornament them. Pretty neglige dresses are made en peignoir, of sarcenet, quilted all round about five or six inches deep; they are of dark colours, lined with pink, blue, or the same as the outside, and are worn with under skirts of levantine or taffetas of red, blue, or green, with a deep flounce, or quilted to match the peignoir. Robes de chambre and travelling cloaks are made of worsted materials, with a band of silk to line the edge. Manteaux for the evening are with hoods, imitating the shawl collar; many cloaks have the hood resembling the domino hood, trimmed with lace or fur; short cloaks have round full hoods; a Polonaises have the pointed hood, with gimp trimmings. Many of the short cloaks of velvet are just now trimmed with fur, with muffs to match, orielle d'ours, ramoneur, grenat, are the favourite colours, lined with satin of the same shade, and quilted all over in patterns.

Bonnets are a degree larger, but they continue of the close capote form with low crown, marabouts matching in colour with the material are fashionable; velvet bonnets have also been made full.

Many pretty coiffures are formed of gold and velvet ribbon, with resilles of gold; the newest coiffure is composed of a fichu of point lace, bouillonne at the back of the head, each bouillon is confined by a leaf of green velvet. Fauchonnettes of black or white lace are worn, placed over the chou of hair, the points falling near the cheek, mix with the curls and flowers.

Cannezous for dress are made of tulle, with application of Brussels trimmings. The newest sleeve is that termed mayenne, very tight on the lower part of the arm, and widening moderately to the shoulders. Scarfs of pink or blue satin are trimmed with pluche, imitating chinchilla, and are very pretty for evening wear.

The Sportsman.

TATTERSALL'S—MONDAY.

THE DERBY.—1,300 to 100, and several bets of 14 to 1, were laid against the Rosalie colt, without producing any change from last week's average; the only movement, in fact, of any interest was the further advance of Palæmon, who was backed two or three times at 20, and once at 18 to 1, which was the outside price at the close; 1,100 to 1,000 was offered on him against Marshal Soult, against whom 20 to 1 to nearly 200l, and a point less, in fifties, were laid in the course of the afternoon. 20 to 1 was laid to 100l, and 22 to 1 in ponies against Eringo; three or four parties were anxious to invest at the latter price. Cameleon was at Thursday's quotation, but nothing sufficiently definite was said or done about Ralph or Coronation to enable us to fix their prices. Prince Caradoc was backed for 50l at a fall of five points, and Ben Brace very freely at 1,000 to 10; the last bet taken about him was 1,000 to 12.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.
DERBY.

The attendance was unusually thin, and the business so flat as to require no other return than is contained in the following list of bets and offers:—

14 to 1 agst Lord Bruce's Rosalie colt (taken to 110l)
4 to 1 agst Scott's lot (offers to lay)
18 to 1 agst Mr. Greville's Palæmon (taken to 160l)
18 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Marshal Soult (offers to take 20 to 1)
20 to 1 agst Mr. Rawlinson's Coronation (offers to lay)
25 to 1 agst Col. Peel's Cameleon (taken to 25)
28 to 1 agst Duke of Rutland's Sir Hans (offers to take 30 to 1)
1000 to 10 agst Captain Gardnor's Ben Brace (taken and afterwards offered)
1000 to 10 agst Mr. Mostyn's two outsiders (taken)
10000 to 100 agst Lord Stradbroke's lot (taken).

Bell's New Weekly Messenger, Jan. 3.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1841.

The English Mail of 4th Ultimo arrived yesterday in the Victoria Steamer from Suez, but appears to have brought little Commercial Intelligence of Importance.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Sales have been effected to some extent, but the anxiety of Holders to clear off the remainder of the old crop, has occasioned a further gradual decline, and the following are the prices at which sales have been made.

Broach Cotton....	about 200 Bales	at Rs.	104
Do. without selection	1000 do.	at Rs.	98
Do. do....	1000 do.	at Rs.	97
Dholera Cotton New	about 300 do.	at Rs.	104
Do. Old.....	1000 do.	at Rs.	92
Oomrawutty New.. ..	400 Doeras	at Rs.	102
Komptah Old	1200 Bales	at Rs.	90½ at 91

OPIUM.—Nothing was done in this article in the earlier part of the week, but within the last three days about 400 Chests have found purchasers at Rupees 675 at 685. The stock is as follows.

Balance of last years importation....	Chests	6,667
Imported from the 25th May to the 9th instant.....	do.	13,024½
		19,691½
Exported for the same period.....	do.	11,853
Remaining.....	do.	7838½

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

SILK.—The Market has been very inactive but without change in price.

NUTMEGS.—A considerable quantity have been sold at Rs. 1 9 As. per lb. and since the arrival of the Mail yesterday noticing the advance in England another parcel has changed hands, but we have not heard at what rate.

MACE.—3 Cases have realized Rs. 2 per lb. for discolored.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The market has exhibited no animation and operations have been limited. The following are reported.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Grey Sheetings.... 780 pieces 36 in. by 50 yds	per piece	9	12	0
Do. Do. 300 pieces 34 in. by 63 yds	do.	10	0	0
Grey Longcloths .. 5180 pieces 40 in. by 40 yds.....	do.	5	10	0
Grey Shirtings... 500 pieces 36 in. by 36 yds.....	do.	5	9	0
Grey Madapollams. 400 pieces 36 in. by 26 yds.....	do.	3	7	0
Do. Do. 1200 pieces ..	do.	3	0	0
Grey Jaconets.... 500 pieces ..	do.	2	7	0
Bleached Jaconets. 100 pieces ..	do.	2	9	0
Bleached Mulls .. 1000 pieces ..	do.	4	0	0
Striped Mulls.. .. 400 pieces ..	do.	2	1	0
Bleached Mulls .. 1000 pieces ..	do.	4	0	0
Do. Do. 1300 pieces ..	do.	4	0	0
Turkey Red Chintz. 150 pieces .. 4-4th.....	do.	13	2	0
Do. Red Handkerchief. 1300 Dozens	per doz.	2	5	6
Zebra Dresses.. .... 200 pieces	per piece	3	4	0

METALS.—The Market is nominally lower but we hear of no sales.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money continues scarce and the Bank have advanced their rate of Discount to 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—No transactions are reported except in Treasury Notes of the last temporary 4 per cent Loan which have been sold at 12 annas Discount.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—At 6 months sight nominally 2s. | 0¾d. at 2s. | 0¾d. per Rupee.

FREIGHTS.

To GREAT BRITAIN.—The Vessels loading for London are filling up at £4. for Liverpool at £4. 10. | and the Clyde at £3. 15. | at £4.

To CHINA.—For small parcels as high as R2.85 per Candy have been paid.

Marine Department.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intnetion of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major.
Act. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

NOTICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12. The E. I. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Comg. from Suez 25th January, Aden 3rd February. *Passengers*—John Middleton Esq, Lieut. Waugh, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Lenos, Captain Young, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Dr. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Unwin, Mrs. Rowley, Mr. Hope, Dr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Larkin, Capt. Dodgin, Capt. Drum, Mrs. Elliot, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Elphinstone, Miss Stafford, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Leeson. Mrs. Crockett, Mr. and Miss Jones, Mr. G. Jones, Major Raitt, Mrs. Moore, Mr Lamb, Dr. Shaw, Mr. Green, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Alexander, Mr. A. and B. Wise, Mr. Dorin, Mr. Larkins, Mr. Bell, Assistant Surgeon John Morris and 6 servants. From Aden.—Conductor Hardie, 26 European Artillery, 11 Women and Children, 20 Native Troops.

Do. Do. The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Mr. R. Higgins, Acting Master, in charge from Tankaria Bunder.

Do. Do. Yatch Prince Regent, W. Roberts, Esq, in charge from do.

Do. 13. Ship Asia, J. W. Fawcett, Master from China 29th December, and Singapore 9th January. *Passengers*—Mr. T. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Crawford, Miss Crawford.

Do. 14. Portuguese Barque Marquis of Hastings, C. A. Ozoria, Master from Macao, 15th November.

SAILED.

Feb. 12. Ship Sycee, D. Jolly, Master to Liverpool.

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna		London	5th August.
Idi		Do.	25th May
Europe		Do.	24th July.
Simon Taylor		Do.	18th Sept.
Donna Pascoa	McG. Brown rigg & Co.	Do.	19th Nov.
Lion	Foster & Co.	Do.	Ditto.
Halifax Packet	Gillanders, Ewart & co.	Do.	Ditto.
Robert Stride	Foster & co.	Do.	27th Nov.
Buckinghamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	Do.	4th Dec.
Grafton		Shields	9th Nov.
North Pole		Do.	
Royal Adelaide		Do.	
Emery	Foster & co.	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Wave		Do.	4th Sept.
B. Merchant	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	Do.	18th Sept.
Emily		Do.	1st Sept.
Abbotsford		Do.	28th Sept.
Gondolier		Do.	23d Sept.
Magistrate		Do.	2d Oct.
Reliance	Foster & co.	Do.	7th Oct.
Lancaster		Do.	5th Oct.
Ruthschild	Foster & co.	Do.	29th Oct.
William Miles		Do	24th Nov.
William Gillies		Do.	2d Nov.
Chieftain	McG. Brown rigg & Co Gillanders, Ewart & co	Do.	9th Oct.
Ospray		Do.	3d Nov.
Countess of Loudon		Do.	18th Nov.
Kirkman Finlay		Do.	26th Nov.
Royal Sovereign		Do.	28th Nov.
Caledonia	McG Brown rigg & co.	Do.	
Hero of Malown	Dirom Carter & co	Do.	
Wm. Sharples		Do.	
Devonport		Do.	
Belvidere	W. & T. Edmond & co.	Do.	
Lintin	H. & Cardwell	Do.	
St. Lawrence		Do.	
Crown		Do.	
Caledonia		Do.	
Carnatic	Wm. Nicol & co.	Clyde	In Sept.
Hope	Skinner & co.	Do.	4th Sept.
Emerald Isle	W. Nicol & co.	Do.	
Bucephalus	Ditto	Do.	
Ellora	Skinner & co.	Do.	
Argyll		Greenock	19th Nov.
Favourite		Llanelly	21st Nov.
Minerva		Llanelly	10th July.
Emily		Do.	26th Sept.
Malton	E. Maclean & co.	Newcastle	9th Nov.
Birman	W. Nicol & co.	N S. Wales	
Duke of Bronte			5th Nov.
Lady East	Foster & co.		10th Nov.
Alex. Baring			25th Nov.
Ann			23d Dec,
Louisa			14th Dec.
Inglis			30th Jan.
Emilia	T. Jefferies & Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & co.	Nantes	1st Feb.
Mavis		China	
John	W. Nicol & co.	Do.	
C. Cowasjee		Do.	
Simplicia		Do.	
Jehangeer	T. Jefferies & co.	Singapore	25th Nov.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez	1st March
A Steamer	Ditto	Do.	1st April.
Lady Clarke	Skinner & Co.	London	Dispatch.
St. George	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	Dispatch.
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormuzjee		
Ingleborough	Eglinton Maclean & Co.		
Charles Grant	C. Cowjee & Co.		
Shakespeare	Skinner & Co.		
Hugh Walker	Do.		
Ramsay	Do.		
Tweed			
William	T. Jefferies & Co.		
Mary Anne	M. Burn & Co.	London	15th Feb
Dauntless	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
Hannah	T. Jefferies & Co.	Singapoor.	
Colonel Newall		Do.	Dispatch.
Mary Gordon	Eduljee Framjee & Co.	China	1st Fch.
Sovereign			
Hindoostan	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool	Dispateb.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Taptee.	Indus.
Royal Tiger.	Auckland.
BRIG.	Cleopatra.
Palinurus.	Medusa.
	Victoria.
	Zenobia.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Sovereign.	Dauntless.
Ingleborough.	Ramsay.
Charles Grant.	Thomas Coutts.
Mary Ann.	Sir Edward Paget,
Tweed.	Urania.
Hugh Walker.	Earl of Balcarras.
Shakespeare.	
COUNTRY.	
Cauderbux.	Hamoody.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ratler.
Caroline.	Lady Clarke.
Colonel Newal.	Corsair.
Essavie.	Soobrow.
Maria.	Mary Gordon.
Ruby.	Hindostan.
Fanny.	Bombay Castle.
Hydroose.	Arab.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Drongan.
Alexander Robertson	Futteh Moobareck.
Ruparell.	Roopaulay.
St George.	Yatch Prince Rigent.
	lAsia.
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	Barque Marquis of Hastings.
Harsingar.	AMERICAN.
Futtay Mumbaruck.	Morrison.
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Futtell Barree.	

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. W. Remington, 5th M. N. I. from Bellary.

Do. 12.—Supg. Surgeon Joseph Glen, from Baroda.

Do. 13.—Lieut. Heyman, 15th Regement N. I. from Tannah.

Do. do.—Lieutenant T. Whittard, 15th Regiment N. I. from Tannah.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12.—Captain H. S. Watkin, 15th Regiment N. I. to Tannah.

Do. do.—Captain G. K. Erskine, P. A. Horse to Deccan.

Do. do.—Ensign Boyce, 11th Regiment N. I. to Ahmedabad.

Do. do.—Ensign Cahusac, 11th Regiment N. I. to Ahmedabad.

Do. 15.—Major J. Outram, 23rd Regiment to Scinde.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.—At the Mahableshwar Hills on Tuesday the 9th instant, after a lingering illness. Stannus, the son of Bt. Capt. T. G. Fraser 1st B. E. Regt. aged 2 years and seven months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Yesterday orders were issued for the force alluded to in my last to move out on the 11th.

This morning the Political Agent arrived and it is now reported that it will not break ground until Saturday, some say with a view of giving the refractory Arabs a little more time to consider, and others, in order that the Force be augmented from Sholapoor or Kuludgee.

The force now under orders consists, of 86 Non-Commissioned Rank and File and 24 Gun Lascars of the A Company 1st Battalion Foot Artillery, with two 9 Pounders and 4 Howitzers. 100 of the 4th King's Own, 300 of the 26th Regiment M. Native Infantry and 200 of the 18th Regiment M. N. I.

All is excitement here just now, and fears are yet entertained of a disappointment. Yet from the activity in the arsenal, the preparation of scailing ladders, and apparatus for laying down trains and blowing open Gates, "a La Ghuznee." I hope my next to you will be from the *scene* of action.

Yours faithfully,
PADDY BISCUIT.

Belgaum, 9th Feb. 1841.

LADY RIVETT CARNAC, *will be happy to receive visitors at Parell every Tuesday Morning from* 11 *till* 2 *o'clock.*

LADY CARNAC, *regrets that her Evening party of the* 15*th, must be postponed till Tuesday the* 25*th instant.*

R. BROWN,
Private Secretary.

Parell, 13*th Feb.* 1841.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, February 15, 1841.

ARRIVED Feb. 12, Steamer *Zenobia* R. Higgins, Commanding, from Tankaria Bunder 11th February; Feb. 13, Ship *Asia*, J. H. Fawcett, Master, from China 25th December and Singapore 9th January—*Passengers*: Mr. J. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Crawford, Miss Crawford; Feb. 14, Portuguese Bark *Marquis of Hastings*, C. A. Ozorio, Master, from Macao 15th November, touched at Singapore, Penang, Cochin and Goa.

AT the Meeting held on the 12th Instant at the Native Education Society's Rooms, W. C. Bruce Esq. in the Chair, to consider of a Testimonial to the Hon'ble Mr. Farish, on his departure to Europe. It was resolved that as a General Meeting was about to be held in the Town Hall, for the same purpose, a vote of thanks only, at present should be tendered, so as to allow this Meeting to unite with that of the Town Hall. We are happy to state that the Meeting was fully attended.

A special conclave of the same body is called for this day at 12 o'clock, to offer some mark of respect to Sir J. Awdry, previous to his departure.

As far as the *Gazette* is concerned we have again to complain of the Post Office arrangements. A letter containing a Precis of the Political News of the Month from London was not delivered until Saturday noon, a though the Steamer arrived at an early hour on Friday consequently we were obliged to delay the publication until to-day. We really hope the labours of the Post Office Committee will begin to bear fruit. It is some time since the report went in to Government and there is no subject which so urgently demands attention and reform. We believe that those at the Head of the Department are *anxious* to do all that lies in their power,—but they may truly say

"Non Omnia possumus omnes"

without an efficient establishment the best intentions are defeated and although the present Clerks are polite and attentive as well as their superiors, they cannot do every thing with one or two pair of hands.

WE direct the attention of our readers to the letter of our Home Correspondent, headed "*A looker on in London.*" As we wish to offer a few observations on the ideas of so acute an observer, we shall add a few crude speculations of our own afterwards upon the aspect of European Politics.

THE LOOKER ON IN LONDON.

In commencing a series of Monthly Summaries of events as they strike the eye of the Politician and Patriot, with a view to the condensation and lucid representation of the history of each month, it may be useful on the 4th of January 1841 to glance at a retrospect of the preceding year.

We commenced it with a high hatred of Russia, a strong jealousy of the German powers, a warm attachment to France and a deep interest in the liberal cause in Spain and Portugal. Russia, Austria and Prussia are now our close allies, we have narrowly escaped a war with France, and the Pacification of the Peninsula is threatened with immediate rupture; the Regency in Spain which has succeeded to the mother of Isabella, being ready to compel the Government of Donna Maria to an agreement on the Navigation of the Douro which was settled twenty five years ago and which is not yet in act.

We have no war, yet our marines returned this year from fighting in Spain, and our fleet has been keeping up a fire of 60 Shells in a minute, and a broad side of balls every 2½ minutes on the coast of Syria. We have succeeded in all we aimed at and have gained nothing but encreased glory to our naval powers that were already beyond the reach of envy.

We have humbled Mehemet Ali and have obliged the Sultan, and liberated the Syrians, and thwarted France and restored the balance of power. Russia has lent her aid and countenance in the hope that her hand would have been admitted to the work. Russia is displeased, and doubtful of the part she has played, envious of the course we have pursued, and has offered conciliatory advances towards France, and France in an unfeigned and undisguised hatred of England has courted those advances. The Pasha says we have demanded of him too much and have made him a partner in a bye-play of diplomacy—he bides his time. The Sultan says he is obliged to his allies for leaving him at liberty to reconcile the Syrians to his rule, but he is not satisfied with their demand of a revocation of his decree against Mehemet Ali as regards Egypt. Russia is ready to aid the Sultan in this particular even if against the allies. Our conciliation of Russia then is hollow, our service to the Sultan ill received, our conduct to the Pasha an excitement to revenge, where are the triumphs then of our policy in the Levant. We must look for them in France.

M. Thiers *was* minister. The consistent M. Thiers, who courted the aristocracy of the Fauxbourg St. German, and imprisoned and exposed the Goddess of their idolatry the Duchess of Berry. M. Thiers the child of the Revolution and the author of the massacreing mitraille of Lyons and Paris, the fawning favorite of the mob and their murderer. The M. Thiers who struggled for the liberty of the Press, as Editor of the *Constitutionnel*, and as a continual journalist and literature, and who as minister enacted gagging laws against the newspapers and prosecuted political writers with unwonted severity. M Thiers, who in Liverpool declared that there could be no justification for a war with England and who in power devoted his whole mind to drag us into war, and made his own acts, even, the excuse for grounding against us complaints of insult & injury to France. M. Thiers *was* minister and M. Guizot *is* the minister of France. M. Guizot, the steady and unpretending friend of England and of peace, became the friend of humanity, M. Guizot who, however, liberal in principle has never sacrificed principle to popularity. M. Guizot, whose character is the guarantee for firmness and stability. The consequence is that on the first day of the year, the count, D'Appony Ambassador of Austria in presenting to the King the compliments of the Jour del' An said he was happy to think that the wisdom of the parliaments would restore order and peace, and the King replied that he hoped that the wisdom of the cabinets would consolidate both. When the King of France hopes and the Ambassador of Austria thinks that peace will restored and consolidated, the rest of Europe may be tranquil on the subject. We have every reason to believe that peace will be preserved. France will not interfere in the affairs of Spain and the mediation of England will be accepted on both sides at least for the present. The Cortes were to assemble on the 2nd January at Lisbon, and we shall know the decision on which future results will depend. This brings the Foreign news down to the Paris despatches of Saturday received in town this moment.

Our home matters are as complex as those abroad. The Queen, Prince Albert and the Princess Royal are perfectly well, at Windsor. The Royal Mother passes her leisure hours in the nursery, and on the ice with the Prince, who is very partial to skating and has even driven the Queen in a sledge on the ice at Frogmore. Parliament is about to meet and the usual bustle of preparation rings through the air. The most exciting parliamentary contest is at Walsal between Mr. Gladstone and—his opponent is not yet actually known. for the Honorable Spencer Lyttleton, Mr. Foster, junior, and the Secretary to the Anti-Corn Law league having successively retired and Dr. Bowring and Colonel Thompson having probably unknown to themselves been nominated together. One object of great interest is the trial of Lord Cardigan which will come on early in the Court of Peers, having been removed over and over by adjournment from the Central Criminal Court; another law case that of the settlement of the will of the eccentric Woodof Gloucester, the Banker, is now before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and has already banished from the Bench, Dr. Lushington and the Vice Chancellor who having been employed as Counsel in the case were objected to as Judges, and both retired. The trial is of course postponed.

In Ireland, the Repeal agitation progresses, and is to be commenced in England by Mr. O'Connells meeting at Liverpool. The exclusive use of Irish manufactures has been extensively resolved on throughout Ireland. The course of O'Connell during next Session it would be somewhat difficult to decide, but it will probably be more radical than ministerial. The Leeds Reform Association have procured from him a promise to join in all their views, but the Chartists and he are at odds. These men have assembled in large numbers both at Norwich and Newport so lately as on Friday the 1st instant, and have attempted in several parts of the kingdom to get up expressions of discontent, not with Queen or Minister, but with the constitutions of society. Their present aim is to procure from the Queen the pardon of Frost and his associates, and their recall from banishment. The middle classes of society are trembling and the word bills are as frequent in their mouths as the word chartism. The higher class, is enjoying the festive season in the old Halls and Palaces of England, and the weather which on Saturday was as well as on Thursday and Friday perfectly splendid, and open and mild as spring, has again set in with severity as if to make us think more of Christmas and home and the happy olden times. We had a strange thunder storm yesterday morning by which the tower of Spitalfield's Church was rendered so unsafe as to require immediate destruction and by which the spire of the Church at Streatham was destroyed, the lightening having set it on fire. The India Ships in the river are taking in quantities of cannon shot and shells, and great efforts are made here to induce volunteering out of the line and to enlist men for India. We have no news of the China expedition more recent than was received by the last Bombay Summary for October. The town is perfectly tranquil, the country prosperous, trade "looking up" and the general feeling is that in the state of home affairs and in avertiug a war the year has begun admirably. So may it end.

OUR Political relations with France, appear not, since the arrival of the December Mail to have increased in amity, as will be seen from the letter of our London Correspondent. Intrigue seems to be the order of the day, the Bear as usual wishes to put forward his paw, but this is not to be borne, nor will even the least approximation of his hidden policy, an eventual union with France and declaration of War against England, be countenanced. In the debate at the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 30th December last, M. Humann, the Minister of Finance after presenting his Financial exposé of the budget for 1842 and elaborately entering into a detail of the same, asks for the consent "*of the Government to a new loan of four hundred and fifty Millions of Francs,*" which he says "*is to be absorbed by the Public Works in progress.*" We suppose this means the completion of the fortifications &c. round Paris and the erection of sundry new Barracks and Ordnance Stores. We must confess this looks very ominous of War, tho' *Galignani* says "The state of the Finances is the result of preparations for a War which the present Cabinet declares was never necessary, no insult having been put upon France" and goes on to hope that "the revenue of the country may not again be brought to exceed the expenditure." It is also reported that Marshall Soult has declared *that he never will accede to the proposition of M. Thiers* "*to encamp* 30,000 *Men in wooden barracks to work on the Fortifications.*" We are really at a loss to clearly understand the line of policy France intends to pursue, her Financial Minister asks for a loan to "to be absorbed by the Public Works in progress," while the Minister of War, declares he will not give his sanction to the same. A Commission has been appointed, and should they decide on the Fortifications being completed, there will most likely be a split in the Ministry, and Soult and others will retire. A coalition may perhaps then be formed and should the majority consist of the opposition, we have no doubt that a War will ensue. France being as we said before, in all probability backed by Russia, while England with her old allies the Austrians and Prussians will enter the Field. The final adjustment of the Egyptian Question and a reparation for former insults, will be the reasons assigned for the quarrel. The excitement consequent on the translation and re-interment of Napolean's remains has long ere this subsided and "La belle France" will now begin to consider of her lost dignity in not being allowed to be a party to the settlement of the Egyptian Question, and the want of courtesy England, in particular, has paid to her opinions on this subject. This will stir up their bile and inve erate hatred towards England, and loud will be the cries for War, thoughout the nation. We fervently hope that Peace will continue, but with this view of the case before us, we must confess, although opposed in opinion by our London Correspondent, we see very little prospect of affairs being definitely settled otherwise.

THE last day of the Bombay Races was on Saturday, there must be an end to every thing and Racing forms no exception to the general rule. The sport was not of a very exciting nature, but after the more serious business of the day was over, few gymnastics enlivened the scene. A pole well greased with a bag of 3 or 4 rupees excited the cupidity and muscular efforts of the mob. Lots of aspiring youths attempted to reach the pole but alas like Parry, Franklin and Ross, they only found the magnet of attraction which flattered their gaze while it eluded their grasp. However one more clever than the rest filled his cummerbund with sand, and by a frequent use thereof nearly reached the coveted object, just as the tips of his fingers were tickled by the end of the Bag, a desperate grasp brought on such convulsive action that away he went right through grease to the other end of the stick, like Milton's heroes.

"In headlong ruin and confusion down."

This disheartened the climbing boys and we believe that the rupees finally fell to the lot of the Parsee gentleman, what rides a dock'd tailed Tat and uses a long whip on the course. Jerusalem Ponies next displayed their high mettled qualities—they only wanted a few Chummies seated well back to have been admirably jokied, as it was, Lalla an ex-Mussaul beat Sutwa, Pedro and Bannajee by a neck, the usual quantity of tumbles evinced the ardour of the Cavaliers, Banians, Parsees, Arabs and Moguls roared out ap-

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plause, and '*Shabash*' was the cry, while the Annas and Pie changed hands at an awful rate. At a late hour the course began to be deserted, and we believe we may safely say that the whole meeting has given great satisfaction to Society in general while, every one is ready to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the Stewards for the excellent arrangements which have obtained, and the facilities which have been afforded to the gay world to witness the Sport.

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY, SATURDAY 13TH FEBRUARY 1841.

FIRST RACE.—A Forced Handicap for all Winners of Public money during the meeting, optional to losers, Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a sweepstakes, of Rupees 150 each, 2 miles.

Mr. Black's .... B. A. H. Hoffman.....9st. 1
Mr. Vibart's....G. A. H. Feramorze....8st. 3
The Confederates G. A. H. The Iron Duke 7st. 10lbs. Drawn.
The Confederates G. A. H. Amato 8st. 4lbs. Drn.
The Confederates B. A. H. The Grand Master 9st. 2.
Mr. Daly's...G. A. H. The Potentate 8st. Drawn.
Mr. Harrison's C. A. H. Gold Fringe 7st. 7lbs. Drawn.

Time. Heats.

	M.	s.
1st Half Mile	0	57
2nd ,,	1	0
3rd ,,	1	0
4th ,,	1	0
Total.	3	57

SECOND RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 400 for the beaten Horses of the Season, with a sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each, 1½ mile heats,—to be handicapped by the Stewards.

Mr. Kemp's... B. A. H. Retaliator 7st. 5lbs. 3 Drawn.
Mr. Simpson's. G. A. H. Crutch 7st. 12lbs. 1 1
Mr. Vibart's..G. A. H. Roderick 8st. 2 2

Time 1st Heat.	M.	s.	Time. 2nd Heat.	M.	s.
1st Half Mile	0	59	1st Half Mile	0	58
2nd ,,	0	59	2nd ,,	0	59
3rd ,,	1	0	3rd ,,	1	0
Total	2	58	Total	2	57

THIRD RACE.—A Pony Sweepstakes 2 Gold Mohurs each ½ mile Heats, catch weights.

Mr. Dowd's..R. C. P. Young Potentate 0 2
Mr. Sam's...G. C. P Farmer John 3 0
Mr. Pelly's..C. C. P. The Grand Master 2 0
Mr. Winkles..B. C. P. Cock Robin 1 1.

Time 1st Heat.	M.	s.	Time. 2nd Heat.	M.	s.
	1	2		1	4
Total	1	2	Total	1	4

FOURTH RACE.—A Purse of 100 Rupees for all Horses from the Dealers Stables. The Second Horse to receive 25 Rupees once round the Course.

The Settling for the Lottery on the 6th Day's running &c. &c., is to be on this day Monday the 15th Inst, at the Byculla Club House.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, FEB. 4.

We have received the following comunication from a European Officer in the Sikh army, whose rank and name we must not divulge, but from whom we shall be glad to hear whenever he may be disposed to favour us, on subjects connected with the present critical condition—or indeed the future whatever it may be—of the Punjaub—that interesting point, which is just now as it were the "Kaabá"—the Cynosure of eyes, to more even than the military portion of our readers.

"It was currently supposed and currently reported too, that on the loss of the Musnud of Lahore, by Shere Singh, as a consequence of the sudden and wholly unexpected snatch by which Chundkoor, the mother of the late Now Nehal Singh, obtained possession of it, the former whether from want of energy or want of friends, had resolved upon making no effort to recover that splendid possession which had been thus in most literal sense surreptitiously abstracted from him. Nothing, however, could have been further from his intention, nothing further from his nature, than to sit down quietly under the infliction of so grave an injury, tho' the characteristics which determined him to leave no effort unattempted for the recovery of his rights, were precisely those which would enjoin secrecy as a main element of success. Secretly therefore was it, that he opened a correspondence with many of the principal Sirdars, and more especially with Messieurs Ventura, Court, and Avitable, the former and latter of whom though he had some reason to regard as cordially his friends, he could not trust so far as to address by letter, though he sent confidential emissaries to treat with both and Monsieur Court. The result of these secret negotiations, which have since transpired, was such as to encourage him to hope for their support in the event of his making a vigorous effort in the first place, unassisted save by his immediate followers—a questionable sort of aid, but one which he was not in condition to decline. It at least implied, that these Officers would not in their several capacities be actively hostile to his cause. It was on the 8th of January that Shere Singh quitted the retirement of his Jageer of Butrie, whither he had reluctantly returned on the successful movement of Chundkoor and proceeded in the direction of Lahore with a mere handful of troops, not amounting to more than five hundred fighting men of all arms, the majority of whom moreover consisted of Cavalry; a somewhat inappropriate force for the achievement of the object proposed; to wit, the capture of he fortress of Lahore. His route lay through the secluded and fertile plains which are traversed by the noble canal that flows from the Ravee at Shahpoor, and after supplying a water communication between Umritsur and Lahore, at the latter point restores its waters to the river from which it is fed. By rapid marches he proceeded with his little band thro' that territory, almost unobserved, to the capital, and halting at an open spot known by the title of "Boodnoo ka awa," (or Boodhoo's brick kiln, tho' many generations have passed since it obtained that name,) he there waited the fulfilment of promises which had been orally conveyed to him from Ventura, who, on his part, lost no time in joining him, and whom, in a subordinate capacity, the writer had the honour to accompany. General Ventura's force consisted of between five and six thousand well mounted and better equipped Sowars, about seven hundred Infantry, and twenty-one guns. The usual formalities between necessitous Sovereigns and their ambitious but powerful tools, had scarcely been solemnized, when to our amazement and delight, old Rajah Dhyan Singh galloped up to the Awa, at the head of some half dozen followers. Well known, as he was personally, the crafty old fox, and unwilling as he was that another should enact the "boolbool i moozhdu i buhar,"—the Bulbul, pleasant messenger of Spring—when he could himself be the messengers of glad tidings to suit his own purpose, he was yet by no means derirous to hazard the experiment of being received with hostile arms instead of open ones, by coming upon us suddenly with all his chivalry. Therefore was it that he had chosen to visit us, as the first messenger indeed of the welcome intelligence, that he had sided with Shere Singh against the Ma Jee, but still unaccompanied save by the half dozen Moosahibs and other Fidweean khas, attended by whom alone he ran no risk of collision. And with open arms accordingly the Lion Tiger (odd compound!) greeted him. Had he been one of his own daughters, (and they say the Kimezuks are passing fair) he could scarcely have been hugged with more empressment. However the best was yet behind, his troops, of which there were no fewer than fifteen thousand Suwars in his train. He had come straight from Joommoo, and had no time to bring with him either Infantry or guns. The Sindha wala, Lena Singh, a Sirdar of five or six lakhs merely, and not above seven thousand men; and Kooshial Singh, a Sirdar of minor importance, were all of any weight that now remained by the Queen. We pushed on at once for Lahore, and were joined en route by Sirdar Nihal Singh of Ulloolewaleeur, with his five hundred Suwars and seven tóps, and sundry others. As good luck would have it, we fell in with Jusur Misur's khuzanuh, in tumboos, at the Mootee bazar, just before we reached the fort—going from Lahore to Noorpoor and Biscowlee. We made rather short work of the fort, though our Artillery fired for some time ere they hit it steadily on one point, but at last we managed to effect a considerable breach to the Eastward, and also to blow in the Shalimar gate, and then, in we poured, bodily. The result proved doubtful for sometime; for with her mere handful of troops the Lady kept us at bay for fully three hours, and slew no fewer than two thousand men. And it was not until the old fort was nearly all ready to tumble about her ears that the ladye warrior gave in, and even this she did, not without stipulating for honourable treatment to herself and her surviving followers. These conditions were of course agreed to, and Chundkoor is once more in uthe nderoon of her huwelee, among her own handmaidens, while an act of indemnity it is said, is about to be passed, pending the promulgation of which, however, Monsieur Court, and Lena Singh, have fled in different directions, though there is no prospect of any very vigorous pursuit of them. Among the killed, were about four hundred tu-ashbeens, mere spectators of the fun; and moonshees and writers, to the several Regiments were cut up to the amount of ninety or a hundred; many of these gentry having rendered themselves peculiarly obnoxious by the registry of fines—(jureemanah) levied on the men for real or alleged misconduct; as well as for being suspected of making money unfairly at the expense of the men All here is yet in a state need I say of intense excitation. The deeds of rapine and plunder that stained the first night of our entrance, have, indeed been suppressed. But it is now currently known that Chundkoor has despatched sirdar Jeet Singh, (brother to Lena* Singh) to Mr. Clarke at Umballa, and thence to Mr. Metcalfe at Delhie, with offers to the effect that she will relinquish six annas in the rupee in favour of the Company, if the British government will support her with some thousands of troops against the illegitimate Sher Singh, whom she describes as a *m otumuana*, or *le-paluk* (adopted son) of the late Runjeet, and whose father (Sher Singh's) she boldly asserts, and offers to prove, is at this moment in existence at Eminabad. This rumour is universally credited, and there are those who affirm that they met him three days since at Hureepoor about to cross to Loodhianaen route from Kuppoor and Umristan; the consequence is that the troops, with her hands scarce purified from blood, or longing to be pitted against the Furinghees, and General Ventura is of course in high favour, but he knows better than to encourage the foolish desire of antagonism to the English.

We learn from Kurnaul that the Dragoons and 1st and 9th Regiments of Cavalry have been ordered to proceed to Loodhiana—whither also the 74th N. I. rom Nusseerabad is to march without delay.

AGRA.—The Lieut.-Governor and suite returned to Agra on the 1st instant.

Major-General Pollock proceeds on his tour of Inspection on the 6th instant.

The Agra Bank has declared a dividend of 10 per cent on their Stock for the last half year. The usual report will be found in its proper place.

The Secretary of the Bank has reached Madras.

The defalcation alluded to in our last as having occurred in the Orphan Asylum at Secundra, is, we are informed, of a much more serious complexion than it was at first supposed to be, and such as to impose a duty upon the Managing Committee of that establishment which they cannot shrink from—viz.—an investigation into the matter. The defalcation has no doubt been made up, through, we believe, the best motives, but the institution is a public one, supported by public funds, and the public have a right to know, whether the object for which they subscribe is duly furthered or not. Nor can they consistently with the charitable character of the Institution, fallow an individual, out of his own kindness and liberality, to make up the peculations of another. In short it is to be shewn whether this Institution deserves the confidence of the public, and whether it is aiming at any really useful object *or not*.

DELHI GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3.

The Punjaub is the only portion of our India domains, from which we can expect to gather news, and even from that quarter it flows in but slowly. Shere Sing has, it is reported, seated himself on the Guddee, and, for the present, all is comparatively quiet at Lahore. General Court has had to fly for his life, his Brigade, or whatever troops he had under his command, turned upon him, because he was averse to joining Shere Sing and fighting against the Queen, to whom, on the first appearance of a disputed succession, he had sworn allegiance. General Ventura, it would appear, could not afford him the protection he claimed at his hands, considering that such a course might involve him also in the scrape, and Court was obliged to make his escape how he best could, and from our last accounts was off Ferozpore near the bridge of boats; he had sought a landing at that station, but our non interference system, carried out to its greatest extent, has hitherto prevented this, and though we hear he procures articles of sustenance from our side, no other communication is permitted. Rumours are rife as to some interference on our side, and we have heard that the 1st and 9th Cavalry, the Buffs, and Dragoons have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, to move at a moment's notice. This may be true, and the unsettled state of the Punjaub renders such preparations necessary; but so long as Shere Sing supported,—as we have all along said, though some of our cotemporaries have differed from us,—by the wily and really clever Dyan Sing, can maintain himself upon the Guddee, it is all our Government, we believe, desire. Dyan Sing from all we hear, knows fully how much must be lost to the Punjaub, to himself and his relatives, by any collision with a British force, and pretends to be the firm friend of the Indian Government, and experience has rendered him, so far as his interests are concerned, sincere. His influence over the present occupant of the Throne is unbounded, and he has already had sufficient tact to instil into his master's composition, a dread of the discipline and energy of British troops; besides he is said to be somewhat of a politician, increasing his store of knowledge, as he has grown older, and gathering wisdom from the scenes he has lately seen enacted in Affghanistan; there is no fear, and we gather our knowledge from those who know the old Minister and his policy well, of his allowing Shere Sing to give us, if the monarch consents to follow his dictates, the least opportunity for an excuse for interference, and so long as the old man lives all will go on quietly, unless Shere Sing be again ousted. It assuredly does appear strange that we should uphold the succession to the Throne to one hitherto unacknowledged as legitimate, especially if there be any chance of succession to the late monarch; but expediency must give way, in the present day to legitimacy and the vox populi be considered as the one which seals the fate of monarchs. We fear our interference in the Punjaub is still a-far of though, of course, very much will depend upon the warfare of the two parties and the tranquil transit of our Convoys. It is reported, though almost incredible, that upwards of 2000 persons fell in the last conflict on both sides.

We also hear that it was General Court's Brigade that advanced up the Fort where the old Ranee had taken up her position, but without their leader; the old lady, with a true warrior's spirit, let off a volley of grape upon them, which killed about 80 horses and 120 men, this will account for the exasperation they felt against their commanding Officer, whose principles would not allow him to promote the ruin of one to whom he had sworn allegiance.

A later letter states that in consequence of a very friendly message from Shere Sing, General Court started for Lahore on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

The Loodianah Ukhbar of the 29th ultimo, which arrived yesterday, states, that after a good deal of fighting, Koonwur Shere Sing entered Lahore on the 15th and took possession of the Badshahee Musjid on that day, repulsing the adherents of the Ranee Chund Koonwur in every direction—that on the 16th and 17th the hostile parties had several sanguinary encounters, no less than 30 of the citizen and 1000 combatants having been slaughtered; and that, on the 21st nearly all the influential Sirdars having recognised Shere Sing as their Sovereign, placed him on the Musnud, and proclaimed him King—and finally that the Dowager Queen Chund Koour had been prevailed on to accept a Jagheer of 600,000 Rupees, and live in retirement at Shikaapoor.

Our latest letters from the Dost's escort state that all is going on well; Ferozpore is expected to be reached about the 5th instant, and that portion of the troops returning to the provinces, expect to be in these parts about the 1st March. The 2d Cavalry are not dismounted.

We sometime ago, adverted to the report of some disaster having happened at Candahar, in which the 2d N. I. were concerned; the report is again revived, and it is now said that Lieutenants Young & Pattenson have been wounded, and three Sepoys killed. Of the enemy (whoever they may be, for we have no further particulars,) 60 are said to be killed and about 200 wounded. We suspect there is some truth in the report, as it has also been mentioned by other cotemporaries.

* This same Lena Singh is rather an original, for an indifferently educated native. Though not brilliant in society, and though remarkable rather for a frank and military air, and a decidedly fine exterior, than for any very vivid perception of the ridiculous, he yet possesses extraordinary powers of satirical observation. He is moreover possessed of a talent for caricature drawing, which is indeed common among all classes of the natives; and his exaggerated likenesses of Lord Auckland, the Miss Edens and Mr. and Mrs. Colvin are striking, though by no means flattering; the Earl being depicted as an unintellectual, tall, spare person with an immensely long upper lip, and a low, receding, and most narrow forehead, and eyes of the dullest. Miss Eden, is given as a fine woman, somewhat passé, but certainly not as the handsome and charming person she is said to be; while the young lady, is painted with reddish locks, and a yawning giggle. The Bebee Kalvin is the counterfeit presentment of a she cook—such is the ungallant conception of the artist—and is leaning with all her weight, and that is drawn as though it were enormous, on a man with his chin in the air and one glove, swinging in his unencumbered hand. There is however so little of character in Mr. Colvin's face, that this caricature is necessarily a failure.

China.

The *City of Derry* which arrived this morning brings us a Singapore paper of the 7th ultimo, from which we borrow the following extract:—

CHINA.—By the arrival of the *City of Derry* from Macao the 26th Dec., we have received the *Canton Press* to the same date, for extracts from which we refer our readers to the usual place. Private letters announce that the Bogue-forts would certainly fall on the 28th; and the following from the *Canton Press*, appear to contain the sum of all the intelligence that has reached by this opportunity regarding transactions in that quarter:—

'IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE BOGUE.—The preceding parts of our paper, are, we confess, written in rather a desponding spirit, because we then thought that a warlike demonstration from the fleet was a thing not at all soon to be expected. This evening however, (Saturday) the Steamer *Madagascar* from the Bogue came into the roads and intelligence she brings is of a more cheering nature. No answer, it is said, has been received to the last 'Chop' to Keshen, and if this does not arrive on Monday, the Bogue forts are *positively* to fall then. We have had so many 'last words' of late that we may be excused for using the old proverbs 'seeing is believing,' yet we learn that things wear a more serious aspect now than they have done ever since the fleet returned from Chusan; all the ships were getting ready for action, and a Steamer had been sent to the Island of Sow Chow to take up to the Bogue the 37th M. N. I. and the Bengal Volunteers encamped there. We sincerely trust that this time, the warlike purpose, which evidently is entertained by the English, may not again evaporate in *frothy* negociations!'

MR. VINCENT STANTON.

We have much pleasure in having to report that Mr. Stanton was released from imprisonment in Canton on the 10th, and left for the Bogue on the 17th, where on the Saturday morning he was delivered over to Captain Elliot, on board H. M. S. *Melville* and arrived in Macao that same evening in that schooner *Young Queen*, after having been just four months in Canton. We gave at the time an account of his first examination before the Mandarines at Canton, which we are told, is with the exception of some inaccuracies, in the main a faithful statement of what took place. After this examination Mr. Stanton was sent to prison, but allowed to live in the gaolor's apartment, very strictly watched, and his escape guarded against by chains on his legs. His treatment, making due allowance for this rigorous confinement, Mr. Stanton describes as having been invariably kind, with the exception of the first two days of his imprisonment, when he was rather insolently treated by one of the linguists, who insisted upon obtaining from him a confession of having been concerned in the opium-trade, and it was at that time generally expected that Mr. Stanton would be executed without loss of time; indeed on the second a warrant was read in the prison which Mr. S. believes to have been that of his death, it being then supposed to be the intention of Governor Lin to offer him as a sacrifice to the God of war. Fortunately a change came over Lin's mind, and subsequently, although frequently led before the mandarins, on which occasion Mr. Stanton's hands as well as feet were fettered, there was no further mention made of his death. The frequent examinations generally had reference, not to Mr. Stanton personally, but to the British affairs, the forces of the ships on the coasts, &c. For the first three months of his imprisonment he was not allowed any intercourse with the world outside, except that he was furnished with some Chinese books, such as the Sankow-che, to beguile the tediousness of time. After Lin's disgrace, the Americans in Canton were allowed to send him a bible and a prayer-book. The linguist who was ordered to attend upon him from the beginning, was so closely watched that he was not allowed to exchange a word with him, but had to be translated to the goalers. In other respects he was liberally treated, was well provided with food and clothes from the Hongmerchants, and latterly the American merchants were permitted to supply his table. On Thursday week last Mr. Stanton was taken before Keshen, who ordered his fetters to be taken off, and put some kind questions to him, informing him at the same time that he was free and about to be sent down to his countrymen. It was only on arriving on board H. M. S. *Melville* and afterwards at Macao that Mr. Stanton heard of the anxiety of his countrymen for his release, of the fight at the barrier, and in fact of everything that had taken place since he was kidnapped, the Chinese having guarded with the greatest jealousy against any information being conveyed to him, and it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Stanton feels highly grateful to his countrymen for the interest they have evinced in his fate.—*Canton Press, Dec.* 19.

PURCHASE OF THE NEW TEAS.

Considerable excitement has prevailed among the mercantile community during the past week in consequence of large purchases of New Tea in Canton having suddenly been made at rather high prices for shipment in the American ship *Panama*, and in the *Alabama*, alias *Kosciusko*, alias the old English ship *Malcolm*. The rates paid for these purchases seem to have been so high with reference to any chance of an opening of the trade generally, that an impression obtained currency that the agents must have had some reason to suppose the ships would be allowed egress, and this supposition was confirmed by pilots being sent for to take them to sea. It certainly struck us that, notwithstanding the numerous inconsistencies which have unfortunately characterized the powers that be during the last memorable few months, the expectation alluded to could only have arisen from the parties interested allowing their wishes to influence their judgement, and that nothing so monstrous could for a moment be thought of, as allowing these two ships, both of which only went into port on that day when the blockade came into operation, by benefit to what was to all intents and purposes an infraction of the blockade, by coming out *now* with cargoes on board, previous to the port being declared open.

On referring to Chitty's Commercial Law, we find the law is clear and decisive in this matter; and the only point on which we conceive doubt can possibly exist, is whether the ships by loading Teas and applying for pilots, have not virtually broken the blockade, and rendered themselves liable to seizure *in the River*, should hostilities occur, and the Englishmen of war proceed within the Bogue. The following extracts from Chitty's book will place the law of the case fully before our readers.

'The receipt of the notification will not prevent a neutral, who at the time of receiving it is lying in the port blockaded, from retiring freely; and it has even been laid in the case of the 'Betsy' that he may retire with a cargo which he may already have laden, and which has thereby become actual neutral property, the distinction being, that he is not at liberty *to make any fresh purchase after the notification*. From the case of the Rolla, it appears that the court will hold every cargo to be a fresh purchase *which was not delivered previously to the notification either on board the neutral ship itself, or in lighters*.'

A blockade is broken as completely by coming out, as by going in—'There may be instances indeed of innocent egress,' said Sir Wm. Scott, in the case of the Frederic Molke, 'instances where the Vessels have gone in before the blockade; and under such circumstances, it could not be maintained that they might not be at liberty to retire: *But the utmost that can be allowed to a neutral Vessel is, that having already taken on board a cargo before the blockade begins, she may be at liberty to retire with it.* But it must be considered as a rule which this court means to supply, that neutral ships departing, can only take away a cargo *bona fide purchased* and delivered before the commencement of the blockade. If she afterwards takes on board a cargo it is a fraudulent act, and a violation of the blockade.

'In some cases, the violations of blockade may be excusable. In cases of this nature, the whole burthen of exonerating himself from the penal consequences lies upon the party. He must show that he was led into the blockaded port by some accident which he could not control, or by some want of information which he could not obtain; in doing this he must prove his whole case, and however innocent his intentions may have been, he must explain his conduct in a way consistent, not only with the innocence of himself and his owner, but he must bring it within those principles which the court has found it necessary to lay down for the protection of the belligerent right and without which no blockade can ever be maintained. An excuse that the ship went in to procure a pilot for another port is insufficient.'

Since writing the foergoing, we learn to our surprize that the Commodore has expressed his intention of allowing the two American ships egress with cargoes on board! This is, to all intents and purposes, an infraction of the blockade and we conclude the Americans and other foreigners here will require that their ships should have ingress. The laxity of the blockade has long been a matter of notoriety, the inner passage by the broadway having, throughout, been left open, but we confess, we were not prepared for the English authorities being the first to break it by the only entrance which they have even *pretended* to keep closed, that of the Bocca Tigris. The advantages which by this partial observance of the blockade, will be thrown into the hands, or rather pockets, of a favored few, those interested in the cargoes of the *Panama* and *Kisciusko*, to the exclusion of the general commercial community, have, as may be supposed, caused considerable, and we think, just discontent, and we hear that a deputation of several gentlemen has left for the Bogue to lay before H. E. the Commodore all the particulars concerning these two ships, which, judging from what we learn, H. E. is but imperfectly acquainted with.—*Ibid, Dec.* 26.

CHUSAN.

By the *Syden* from Chusan the 19th and the *Scotland*, the 20th December, we have received intelligence to that date, which however presents no features of much interest. Every thing remained in the same state as before; such of the troops as had not been too far reduced by illness, were recovering under the influence of a fine climate and a good supply of fresh provisions, whilst many cases of illness of long standing still ended fatally.—*Ibid.*

AMERICAN VICE CONSUL.

The American Vice-consul, with a pass from the Chinese authorities, about a week since proceeded to the Bogue in a Chop boat, and had an interview with H. M. Plenipotentiaries. Although we suppose that this interview had reference to the departure of the two American ships above referred to, its result has not become known, no official communication having been made by the Vice-Consul on the subject to his countrymen at Canton since his return.—*Ibid.*

REPORT FROM KESHEN.

We have seen a short Chinese document purporting to be a report from Keshen to the Emperor, informing him of his arrival in Canton, and of his having assumed the seal of office. We would give a translation of this paper, but for the suspicion we entertain of its being a forgery, or at the best a very imperfect copy of an authentic document. In it Keshen expresses his approbation of Lin's measures towards the English and says that it is natural enough that the English should smart under the severe loss they have sustained in the delivery of the Opium, but he expresses his hope that with proper management their resentment may be subdued, and that the trade may be again opened as before.—*Ibid.*

MEDITERRANEAN.

ORIENTAL QUESTION.

(Republication of a letter addressed to His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt).

WHOSE VASSAL SHALL I BE?
&c. &c. &c.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

Will be graciously pleased to excuse the freedom and boldness of a Journalist, to which class of writers great latitude of speech is now wont to be given by the European public, both as to the mode and style which they may adopt in discovering their thoughts and opinions to the world.

I have frequently had the honour of writing about Your Highness in the * * * * * When the policy of your government counteracted that of my own country, Great Britain, it was not to be expected that a loyal English subject and Journalist would be found writing in your favour; but immediately that Your Highness shewed a disposition to conform your policy to that of My Lord Palmerston, the editor of the * * * * * so soon did discover an inclination to aid Your Highness in any amicable arrangement with the Five Powers—the parties to the Treaty of the 5th July 1840—and especially with England.

Modesty and decency dictate to a public writer the not putting too great a value upon his literary labours; but the editor of the * * * * * is willing to volunteer his humble efforts (whatever the world may say of him)—to save Your Highness from being sacrificed by the intrigues of the Cabinets of Europe.

In the question asked at the head of this letter, no humiliation is intended to Your Highness by the employment of the term *Vassal*; I merely use it as designating a *dependent* prince, or sovereign. But the question itself is big with meaning and of the highest importance for Your Highness to solve.

I lay aside here altogether the idea of strict justice, or even mere justice. In very deed, Your Highness must have met with little of this grand virtue, in your communications and negotiations with the Cabinets of Europe—*though we Christian nations are so loud in self-commendation of our superior virtues.* It appears to me, that France, England, Russia, Prussia and Austria, think only of the furtherance of their own policy and respective interests, and care little about treating your sovereign the Sultan, or yourself, with justice, so long as their own political ends are reached. This being my own most sincere opinion, I shall treat the matter *as one of mere and simple policy.* I prefer the avowal of a lax principle to the superpretensions of the transcendentalists in politics or religion, this is more congenial to a candid mind; and I have long been convinced, that virtue and honesty are esteemed secondary qualities with the Cabinets of Princes, and the Councils of Governments. I only adduce the example of the usurpations of France in Africa as one of the foulest, the most flagrant violations of political virtue in modern times. Your Highness is, therefore, not called upon by me to be more virtuous than your neighbours:—I leave this to your Spiritual Advisers, the Doctors of the Mussulman Faith, of whose wisdom and probity I have, from experience, formed a very high opinion.

I am then only anxious that Your Highness should make the best bargain for yourself, upon the principle of the vulgarism, used by us Christians: "Every one for himself, and God for us all." And that inasmuch as your Highness is not permitted—

(sic volvere Parcas:)

to erect Your Pashalic into an Independent Sovereignty, you should, at all events, make a choice, and a good choice, of the Sovereign, and the country whom you are to serve as a vassal or dependent prince.

That the late dissensions between the Cabinets of Europe have arisen from the sole fact and question—"*Whose Vassal Your Highness should be?*—I shall not insult your understanding, or belie or question your experience, by attempting to prove.

M. Thiers conceived the bold idea of establishing an Arab empire at the very portals of the British India possessions; at the head of which it was his intention to place Your Highness—*but only as a nominal head.* This Arab empire was to have been founded on and governed by French principles; it was to have been the first check or stand made against the colossal strides of the British empire in South Western Asia, as the Russia expedition against Khiva was to have been another check in north Western Asia; for, here, French liberalism and Russian despotism meet in a detestable conspiracy against the wide spread of Great Britain's benign rule. This scheme at once so bold and hazardous, as it was almost an open attack, on the part of the French, upon the British India empire, I cannot condemn in a *French* statesman. Had it succeeded, Thiers would have gone down to posterity covered with immortal honour as the first politician of the age in which we live, instead of being execrated as he now is by a large portion of his countrymen. Such is human folly and wickedness! However the sagacity of the foreign minister of England saw *to roughly through* the ambitious and insidious scheme, and Thiers fell into the pit of his own plot,—nearly dragging Your Highness to ruin after him in his fall, "to rise no more."

I enter not into any disquisition of the intrigues which Russia has carried on at the Court of Your Highness. But I may affirm, with absolute confidence, that this crafty and profoundly profligate power, the more profligate because the more sly cunning and insidious,—has not been remiss in the most abject intrigue, and that its spirit and scope has been one and the same, to reduce Your Highness to a state of degrading vassalage of the Russian empire, and equally, with yourself the Sultan of Constantinople.

Of Austria and Prussia I add nothing, their interests not being sufficiently extensive in the Levant to dictate such a policy.

Of England, likewise, I shall only state here, that there is not evidence in the *memoranda* recently published on the Oriental Question to prove, that the government of this country entertained any other object beyond exercising a sufficient degree of influence in the Councils of Your Highness, as to insure in Egypt a speedy and constant communication between Great Britain and her Indian empire And to attain this object, it was necessary for England both to protect the Sultan, on the one side, from the aggressions of Russia, and yourself on the other, from the hostile and ambitious schemes of France.

The Cabinets of Europe have protested immensely about the "Integrity of the Ottoman Empire;" and by this maintenance of a decrepit and worn-out empire intact and inviolate, they have pretended to guarantee the peace of the world. Neither Your Highness nor my humble self, believes a syllable of al this; it is, indeed, too good to be true.

I come now to decide for Your Highness, with my frankness (or my presumption,) the great question asked at the head of this letter—"*Whose vassal shall I be?*" I shall demonstrate—

1st. That Your Highness *cannot be* either the vassal of France or Russia.

2ndly. That Your Highness *may be* the vassal of the Sultan.

3rdly. That Your Highness *should be* the vassal of England.

In the following observatinos on these bold, and it may be, indiscreet propositions, I must be excused from entering into their justice or injustice. I write under the ordinary influence of that policy, which I feel convinced dictates and guides the present system of European politics. Were the argument to be conducted otherwise, let it be ever so righteously done, I should, perhaps, divulge no practical object, and only be branded as a visionary or a madman.

That Your Highness cannot be either the vassal of France, or Russia, is demonstrable from this one *very little* fact, viz: Great Britain will not allow it. In this respect, neither you, nor the Sultan, has any choice; for, although private individuals claim to do "*What they will with their own*" (though they have not always the power, and never the right,) a nation cannot make such a claim, however reasonable it might seem to a shallow conception. Great political and international considerations require that a sovereign shall not cede an inch of his territory without the sanction of the neighbouring states. It is useless for me to prove the soundness of this political maxim, it must be obvious to all politicians.

That England would never allow Your Highness to become the vassal of France, or Russia, has been demonstrated from the late events in the East. The political sagacity of the Thiers Ministry has been proved utterly worthless though their audacity may have excited our fears, or our admiration. How could a French statesman believe it possible that England,—always so jealous of her interests, so inflexible in relinquishing any substantial advantage,—would sacrifice her India Empire to raise the reputation, and inflate the ambition of a political adventurer? She would not have done so for her own chiefs of government; but she would have arisen as one man, and with the arm of a giant have hurled the imbecile ministers from the seats of power, and have branded them with everlasting infamy as traitors! Sooner than have seen France, or Russia, jointly or separately, swaying Your Highness' Councils to the prejudice of her dominions in the India and China seas, she would have battered down Alexandria over Your Highness' head, involved Egypt in a conflagration of ruin and desolation, and have blockaded every port in the Mediterranean—and swept every sea in Europe and Asia. Unhappily you were not persuaded of this unquestionable, this terrible fact, some six months ago; had it been so, Your Highness would now have been quietly in possession of the Pashalic of St. Jean d'Acre, the key of Syria, and the hereditary investiture of Egypt, (the most ancient country in the world,) would have been confirmed to you, and your family, upon the faith of that Treaty of July. You fondly imagined that France could, and would fight for you; your ministers ought to have recollected that France in fighting *for* you would have had to fight *against* England—which makes all the difference. And Your Highness may rest more than convinced, that Great Britain will never allow you to become the vassal of her formidable and inveterate rivals, but would rather see herself struggling again with the whole of Europe than witness Your Highness play the puppet for France, or Russia, or any other European power, or even the Porte herself, to the secret or manifest injury of her Indian Empire—an empire, as a colony, at once the vastest, the most gorgeous and the most glorious, that the sun of the heavens ever shone upon.

Let me continue—That Your Highness *may be*, or art (*quasi*) a Vassal of the Porte. The Sultan is, according to the generally received notions of international law, your Rightful Sovereign,—however superior may be your personal virtues or powers of mind, to that of your young (*baby*) master,—however great may be your military and naval forces above those of him whose vassal you are. But, whilst I admit this abstract right, I am deeply reminded, that the powers of Europe, (those especially who are parties to the Treaty of July,) would neither allow Your Highness to be obedient or disobedient, well-affected to or rebel against your master the Sultan, only so far as met their professed or tacit sanction, that is to say, *coincided with and furthered their political objects.* These "Powers that be," in whose presence Your Highness, and my abject self, are required to be all submission, and all meekness and docility, are *necessarily* the depositaries of virtue, goodness and mercy, and all this is dispensed according to the spirit and measure of their selfish ambition! Being therefore so profoundly penetrated with the sanctity (holy villainy?) of the Powers, I shall, in truth, treat the matter of Your Highness' *real* subjection to the Sultan as it deserves, in expounding that policy which I have had the freedom, perhaps the hardihood, to recommend for your (immediate) adoption.

In the present circumstances, and under the pressure of present wants, (necessity is an iron hearted mistress, whom no one neglects with impunity,) a nominal vassalage to the Porte is unavoidable. This must be paid, however bitter the pang, to save appearances. But when Your Highness considers, that the Divan of Constantinople is but the shuttlecock of the diplomacy of Europe, a lottery where every idiot draws; that the actual Sultan is but a creature of Ministers, foreign and domestic, which chance may throw around him, who love or detest Your Highness by accident, that the ambassadors and plenipotentiaries of Europe who wait upon the Sublime Porte, and who enjoy the shadow of his divine protection,—whilst the golden horn of the Crescent blazes with an unusual splendour, dimming the glorious recollections of the great Solyman,—that these are only to advance the peculiar views of the Powers whom they represent, and would, at any and every time, sacrifice both the Sultan, and yourself to their individual aggrandizement.—Your Highness, duly reflecting on these *honourable* circumstances of the Sublime Porte, and the great honour there must be in being a dependent prince on such a Sovereign, will just estimate your vassalage, and value obedience or disobedience as inexorable event may dictate or command. But it appears to my mind, to be even strictly just, (for I scorn to labour "to prove the worse the better reason,") that a Viceroy should hold his dependence and obedience to a Sovereign Government cheap, (I speak here principally of absolute governments,) when he sees that Sovereign Government continually bought and sold to the highest bidder, and he should warily turn over the matter that he be not will bought and sold with it:—at any rate with easily allow himself to be cashiered at the caprice of some domestic faction or foreign influence.

To be brief, and not to exhaust the patience of Your Highness, I come now to address you on the latter proposition. That Your Highness *should be* the vassal to England.

The strange fortunes of the world has thrown Your Highness, to use an ordinary English idiom IN THE WAY OF ENGLAD, that country in whose way on nation can stand! at least hitherto none has so done. But, either you will stand in the way of the interests and march of the British empire, or you will facilitate the progress of this empire, become an integral portion of it, and be swallowed up in its colossal growth. We Christians use great plainness of speech, and perhaps, because the more of plainness the more of ambiguity, for no one is so soon detected as he who attempts concealment. This is, however, what we call Scotch metaphysics.

But, Your Highness will surely not prefer to be the enemy of England to the being her friend? You have always shewn yourself favourable to those Englishmen, who have resided in your dominions for the objects of trade and commerce. You have always trusted their probity, their honour, their good faith, and you have never had cause to regret having placed in them such confidence, and be satisfied that as are the people so is the Government, in all free countries, for the Government reflects all the passions and virtues of the people. And, therefore, attach no credit to the execrable opinion of French men on the English people and their government—"that the people of England are good, but their government is infamous." This calumny on their neighbours is worthy the "*tiger-monkeys*" of France. Why then should you not remain friendly to the people with whom you have always been friendly? Yes:—you must continue their friend, and be the Ally and Vassal of England;—the disaster of Acre must pass away with the smoke of its explosion, and the tale of its fall must be stilled for ever (as to Your Highness) by the thunder of its cannon.

It must be added, however, that Your Highness cannot be England's enemy though Your Highness may be her friend. England will not allow you to be her enemy; (*she will not allow you to destroy yourself*). She will "beset you behind and before." The Anglo-India armies will invade Suez and Cairo, whilst the British fleet will lay Alexandria in ashes. She will bring another Pasha from Constantinople, and drive you into the desert, and there shut you up within its desolate wastes until your life be extinct and your memory perish—*for the enemy of England Your Highness cannot be.* But you *will* have England for your friend, and a friend *will* she be to yourself, and your children when you have finished your celebrated career, and are, in the language of the ancient Arabian and Syrian writers—"*gathered unto your fathers.*"

Reflect awhile upon what England could do for you, and your children. What an empire could be raised up for Your Highness and your children, to be held as a dependency of Great Britain, or the Anglo-India Government, in South Eastern Africa, and South Western Asia. The two coasts of the Red Sea,—every land watered by the Nile, tracing it to its source,—the Southern part of Syria, including the territories bounded by the Euphrates, and the whole continent of Arabia, might, and would be, in good time, ceded to Your Highness, or your immediate successors, and ceded by a power capable of defending and protecting you, and maintaining you and your children in the hereditary possession thereof. This is no utopia of the journalist; is is a necessary consequence of the actual position of Your Highness, and your relations with the Anglo-India empire. You are, I repeat, "thrown in the way of England," she may do without you, but you cannot do without her. Whoever, likewise, may be the viceroy, or governor of Egypt, must be under the influence, *nay, virtual domination*, of Great Britain; for, the moment a hostile and rival European, or Asiatic power, shall assume the dictatorship of the Egyptian government, and its Pasha, that very instant will England seek his deposition—and more *will depose him.*

Your Highness has then seriously to reflect, *whether you should be the Vassal of England, or not*—peradventure there be such a choice left to you..... But what is the higher honour to be one of the greatest princes of Asia, establishing an empire on the basis of the Pyramids, stretching on the North to the Mouths of the Nile, on the North-East to the Dead Sea and the Euphrates, on the South to Senaar and Abyssinia, and on the South-East across the whole of Arabia;—or to be the sport and prey of the Divan of Constantinople, and the object of the insidious and iniquitous intrigues of France and Russia, equally worthless and faithless, equally using Your Highness to strike a blow against your *natural ally* England, until your life be wasted away, and yourself and your children be involved in one common ruin.—*Malta Times, Jan.* 10.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, 22nd December.

On the 17th Instant the British steam frigate *Stromboli*, arrived here, and brought from Mehmed Ali a letter of nominal submission, couched in terms most unexceptionable. Since then, diplomacy has had a busy time of it. The day following the Ambassadors of the four Powers had a conference on the subject, at the English palace at Therapia.

On the 20th they went in a body to the house of H.E. Rashid Pasha, Minister for Foreign affairs, where a very warm discussion took place. According to the express stipulations of the Memorandum drawn up and signed in London on the 14th November, it is evidently but that Mehmed must not only, submit truly, but has no right whatever to claim the good offices of the four Powers until he shall have restored the fleet, and evacuated certain places. If the present question therefore be whether he has done this or not, the answer is simple—he has *not*, and therefore is not in a position to demand the intervention of the Powers, or to expect the favour of his injured Sovereign. But public report says the Ambassadors do not exactly agree on this head, though on what grounds any of them can differ from his colleagues we cannot conceive. In the mean time nothing whatever has yet been decided on, that we can learn. It is evident that the Porte cannot accept the empty assurances of a Pacha still armed to the teeth, and making the most extensive means of defence his means will admit of, as a bona fide submission; and supposing that he were unarmed and at the feet of the Sultan even all the four Powers could then do would be only to ask for the rebel's pardon. Whether it were granted or not would depend upon the Ottoman government, whom no one has a right to compel. This is we believe the present state of the affair. There can be no doubt of the earnest desire of the Pacha to be restored to the safety of an accepted obedience, but he is assuredly not going the proper way to work to obtain this advantage. To grant him pardon, and leave in his hands the means of pursuing his course of ambition would be the height of folly, and it is surprising that any reasonable man can think of it at all.

Any arrangement made upon such a basis could only be a truce, and war with all its horrors would return, as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow. Deprive Mehmed Ali of all future power to be disobedient, and his submission will be complete, not otherwise. A wolf in a lamb's skin is still a wolf, and he will ever seize the first opportunity of bursting through his disguise to repeat, in his proper form, the depredations which are natural to him.

The wish of the 4 Powers to calm the apparent ire of self irritated France is of course sincere, but it is impossible that they should desire to do it at the expense of probity and justice, nor can the respectable portion of the French public expect it. If France is really injured by Mehmed Ali's being deprived of the power to renew his designs against the Ottoman empire, nothing can be more evident than that she herself must have views, which, were they known, would be little to the taste of the Sultan and his true friends. Her firm determination to use all her influence to preserve the Egyptian scourge must proceed from some plan fixed, and which she cannot consent to renounce even at the greatest possible risk of ultimate injury to herself.

It would be highly ridiculous to imagine, that for the mere sake of the tyrant himself she would lay herself open to so much obloquy, put herself to so much expense, and, at such hazards, oppose the wishes of all Europe as she has done. This can not be. She has views for her own advantage. Should they be legitimate, it is they that should be first discussed, and not the *rights* of the Pasha which cannot possibly exist.

What are the pretensions of France for herself? If they are such as can be granted without detriment to others, it cannot be doubted that such is her consideration in the world they will be conceded with the best grace possible. If not they should cease. Let the four Powers ponder to pretensions that are unfounded, unjust, they will be the first to repent of their want of firmness The Ottoman empire should not be sacrificed because people who have nothing to lose choose to spread alarm throughout France by singing warlike and revolutionary ditties. In offering homage to the dignity of the French government the four Powers will surely not lose sight of what is due to their own. They can never project forcing the Porte to grant power, either hereditary or at pleasure, to a man who will use every means within his reach to injure the Sovereign of whom he now implores pardon only because he has not the strength to meet him in the battle field. For the present we see no possibility of setting this difficult question, (difficult only because passion, prejudice, and injustice are allowed to be a set off against calmness, impartiality, and equity) but by letting things take their course. The Sultan has a righteous cause, and may Heaven aid him in maintaining his rights!

The conference at Reshid Pacha's, alluded to, being terminated the Ambassadors withdrew. We are told that the steam yacht of the Sultan was placed at the disposal of Lord Ponsonby for his conveyance from and to Therapia. Immediately afterwards a Council was held at the Porte, and in the evening another at the Konack of Reshid Pasha. The course of the Ottoman Ministers is clear. They cannot come to anything like a determination until the four Powers have signified their intention. In the meanwhile, preparations for organising Syria, and renewing offensive operations against Mehmed Ali (if necessary), will not be neglected.

The *Stromboli* remains here until it is quite decided whether the Egyptian affair is to assume a new form, or to remain as it was. This will depend in a great measure upon the conduct of the four Powers. No attention can surly be paid to the unmeaning assurance of Mehmed Ali.—*Manzari Shark, December* 29.

The Porte has received official intelligence dated 9th Instant of the entrance into Aleppo of Zeheriah Pasha and Essaad Pacha. The former was about to proceed to occupy Damascus, which had been completely evacuated by the Egyptians who were in full retreat by the Mecca road. Ibrahim Pasha since the fall of Acre appears to be exceedingly confused in the head—he orders into his presence officers who have long been dead, and others he should know to have abandoned him, besides which he gives directions so directly contradictory that the people about him are often completely puzzled how to act. Suleiman Pasha on the contrary, it is added, is as collected and cheerful as if nothing had gone wrong. Ibrahim's Divan Kiatibi, or official Secretary, Munib Efendi, who has left him, arrived here in company with the Tatars who brought the above intelligence.—*Ibid.*

Five thousand more troops are going off to Syria as a reinforcement. The steamer, Tahiri Bahri proceeds to day and takes a detachment, besides Hussein Pasha, president of the military Council, who goes on a special mission to organise the reconquered Sanjaks, and will return shortly, Reshid Pasha late of Topkhane, Eyub Pasha, and Abdi Pasha who are to serve on the staff of Zekeriah Pasha the new Seraskier, who had not yet received news of his appointment, when he prepared to set out from Aleppo for Damascus. A body of medical men with Doctor Zohrab we understand at their head, also go down by the Tahiri Bahri, as well as several Kiatibs of the army, who should have gone to Syria in the Seri Pervas.

The newly fitted out steamer the Iscudar (Scutari, formerly Orient) is now ready for sea, and yesterday the Sultan took a trip in her to the mouth of the Black sea. His Majesty was accompanied by Riza Pasha and several gentlemen of his Court and was delighted with his excursion for which the weather was favorable. She is a very beautiful craft is swift as an arrow, carries a good cargo, and will do exactly to run between Stambol and Trebisonde as intended. She belong to a Turkish company, composed chiefly of personages very highly placed, among whom the Sultan himself figures. Ahmed Fethi Pasha, who has managed the whole affair with the highest credit to himself, gave yesterday a grand banquet on board. Captn. Lambert, Commander of the Iskudar, was in a very handsome uniform, with Epaulettes and a Fess.

The Persian ambassador, Mirza Djiaffer is in a few days to be admitted to an audience of the Sultan.

Mr. Churchill, Editor of the Djeridei Havadis, has received from His Highness the decoration called Nishani Iftihar, in brilliants.

The little company of French Comedians who have of late been delighting us here, this evening give their last representation but one, and by the next French steamer they proposed proceeding to Smyrna, where you will have an opportunity of judging of their merits.

The general favorite here is Prudhomme, on writing whose very name our pen is ready to split its sides with laughter.

It is well known that the Elephant is looked upon by strict Muselmans as an unclean animal, and as it has so happened that when disasters have befallen the Ottoman Empire one or more of these animals has been at Constantinople, the common people look upon its presence here as unlucky. Their forebodings may cease however as the large Siam Elephant lately here has been, sent to Brussa, to keep company with the bears of Mount Olympus.

The annual hibernal robberies at Galata and Pera have recommenced in good earnest, and scarcely a night passes without a shop or warehouse being broken open and gutted. As long as these depredations are confined to Franks, the police officers take little notice of them, for obvious reasons. Were they to detect and seize the thieves, and they proved to be Greeks or Franks, as is probable, the culprits would be *torn* from them by a *dragoman* the next morning & they would be abused for interfering with subjects over whom they had no jurisdiction unless they happened to be Ionians or Maltese, in which case they would stand a fair chance of going to the Bagnio for a season, as our authorities fortunately do not encourage or even countenance such ruffians.

On the 20th there was a grand conference, attended by the Ambassadors of the four Powers, at the house of Reshid Pasha. The Sultan's steam yacht was placed at the disposal of Lord Ponsonby (who still resides at at Therapia) on the occasion. The subject of discussion was held at the Porte, on the same momentous affair, and in the evening another took place at the residence of Reshid Pasha. The result of these deliberations is another article.—*Mansari Shark, Dec.* 29.

EGYPT.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

ALEXANDRIA.

We have received advices from this city by the French steamer Tancrede, which with the documents respecting the "new convention" we lay before our readers. Our letters bear date the 17th. Inst.

The "Napiean" correspondence and convention, are no longer talked of, but as a failure; another convention, or capitulation, or whatever name logicians may give to such a negociation has been made, which, having in view the same end as its predecessor, viz to obtain the submission of Mehmed Ali to his Sovereign, has accomplished it, it must be confessed, in a manner far more suitable to the dignity of the allied Powers and more in accordance with the true interests of the Sublime Porte. It has this advantage moreover, that it is authorised and official; whereas the former, though at first sight it was feasible enough whilst we were ignorant of the incompetency of the authority, proves to have been neither the one nor the other.

7th. The Stromboli arrived this morning and brought for the Pash the disclaimer of Admiral Stopford of any authorization or approbation of Commodore Napier's acts.

The *Maegara* with Captain Fanshawe on board arrived on the 16th. This officer was charged with the delivery to His Highness of Lord Palmerston's official letter to the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty.

The Pasha's answer to the Sublime Porte is an interesting document, not only because it contains an unconditional and complete submission to the mercy and clemency of the Sultan, but from the Oriental structure of the conclusion, and the mockery of common honesty, and common sense, in styling himself the most ancient and most faithful of the Sultan's servants. Comment on these negociations is useless; the Pasha has been obliged to bow himself down to conditions far more humiliating than those to which he had first subscribed.

The progress of these negociations did not excite much interest here, as it was well understood the Pasha would grant whatever was demanded.

During the past week information has been received of serious robberies committed by the Bedouins on the road between Suez and Cairo, and Messrs. Waghorn and Co. have had several camels plundered and the several servants travelling with them stopped and beaten, Government however is taking active steps and by the hold it has over the Sheiks, expects in a short time to have every one of the missing articles restored; and the Pasha has requested that for the present no traveller will venture to traverse the route unaccompanied by a guard of soldiers, which will always be given when applied for, and he has moreover offered a strong escort for the Indian mails and passengers expected by the "Great Liverpool" tomorrow. Mehmed Ali is now taking measures for the disbanding of part of the large army he has hitherto kept up, and it is said the villages destined to be first repeopled are already selected. "Deus nobis hæc otia fecit" and may we hope that these are but the first dawnings of brighter and happier days, in this hitherto oppressed and unhappy land.

The Edict forbidding the circulation of the Sultan's coin, (mentioned in our last) has been recalled. It was supposed that such a measure if carried into execution, would give umbrage to the Porte, or perhaps an unwillingness existed of shewing the "cloven foot" too soon.

The Turkish fleet is preparing for sea, but the *dispatch* with which these preparations are made seems to prove that the Pasha would be nothing indisposed to continue master of it. Some of the *materiel* is deposited in the arsenal whence it is supposed it will not be embarked till the Sultan's envoy arrives to claim it.

The Plague has declared itself again, and in spite of all efforts of the government to keep its existence secret, some deaths have been declared to have resulted from it already.

A courier has arrived from Ismail Bey from Gaza announcing his arrival there with 2 batalions of infantry. It was rumoured that the steamers *Nile* and *Bolacco* were to sail forthat port to transport the sick and wounded whom it was supposed Ibrahim Pasha might have sent there for conveyance to Alexandria.

17th. The *Great Liverpool* entered the Port this morning, and (as the french mail closes) a large English steamer is coming into port apparently from Syria. The *Great Liverpool* has brought the India mails, and the E. I. C's deputy agent has returned from Malta by his occasion.—*Manzari Shark, Dec.* 29.

GREECE.

CASES OF TORTURE UNDER KING OTHO'S GOVT.

Notwithstanding the sensation created by the

case of torture on the person of an Ottoman Subject which has appeared in more than one public journal and which we dared not publish from the high improbability of such horrid tortures having been practised under an enlightened European Government in the 19th century, we regret to perceive by the "Malta Times" that the Bavarian Janissary system still continues in full force and not long ago the ruffians under "*Tzinos*" thumbscrewed, bastinadoed, beat, and bruised, and *tore the mustachios* out of a Maltese of most irreproachable character named *Mickele Agius* who had lived at the Piræus for several years, and it was only on finding he was a British subject that they were deterred from proceeding to the lengths they did against the poor Albanians, and all this to make him confess himself the robber of a sum of money which they had probably stolen themselves, and without even a tittle of evidence of any sort against the poor man. !

He is now under the roof of Sir Edmund Lyons, and I am sure it will not be his fault, if justice be not done to the poor fellow, for King Otho will hardly venture just yet to snap his fingers at diplomatic privileges although he has on more than one occasion tried to trample on them.

An unarmed seaman too, of the *Beacon* S. V. has had his skull fractured by a sabre cut from this ruffian crew of *Tzinos*—and a Brigadier of Gendarmes at *Navarino* with his companion broke into the house of a Maltese subject *Bosario Grech*, beat him whilst in bed, and bruised him so as to require medical aid, and dragged him to prison with blows all the way. He was only released on asking for the Vice Consul, who immediately reported the case to the Consulate for the Morea to be transmitted to Sir E. Lyons for redress!

One cannot be any longer surprised that the Greeks go to Turkey to place themselves under the Hatti Scherif, instead of the Greeks coming from Turkey to place themselves in the power of the Janissaries whom the Bavarians have created here. The *Bavarians* will do well to look out though, for the Janissaries had some awkward habit of dealing with the *Jugulars* of their superiors when any attempt was made to repress their atrocities.

The Greeks openly express their hatred at the rule they are subjected to, and ardently hope for a change. Some of the provincial Councils have presented very significant memorials to the King, demanding a Constitution.—In the meantime King Otho is accumulating a formidable score of grievances, and those suffered by British subjects are not amongst the least important.

Since the appearance of the above article an investigation has taken place, and we are concerned to say the results have confirmed in an eminent degree the charges of cruelty and oppression against the monster Tzinos.

We have determined on giving this to our English readers, though not very new, as it may show what is passing in the country so highly protected by the late Lord Byron.

The news from the Interior of this country, which has reached us up to the 29th ultimo, contains nothing of any immediate interest to the Public, and is confined to the oft repeated barbarities of the desperate bands of brigands by which the country is devastated. It appears to us singular in no small degree, that we seldom hear of any seizures made of these blood thirsty ruffians who perpetrate almost with impunity the most revolting acts of oppression and cruelty.

It is reported as certain that Prince Mavrocordato, Ambassador to the Court of Her Britannic Majesty, may be shortly expected in Athens.

Prince Maximilian of Bavaria and heir to that throne has arrived at the Piræus in the Austrian steamer "Colowrat" on a visit to his brother Otho. This circumstance in itself so natural, and simple, has given rise to the most ridiculous rumours, and a thousand conjectures of a political nature, each more absurd than the former, have been formed as to the object of this visit. Persons however tolerably informed, reject the idea, that politics has any influence to do with it, and announce it as a simple visit *d'amitié* from one brother to another.—*Manzari Shork, Jan.* 8.

EUROPE.

EXPECTED ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Bell's New Weekly Messenger, Jan. 3.

"We are enabled" (says the *Presse*) "fully to confirm the receipt, by the French Government, of *a most friendly note from the Russian Cabinet.* It is not only in its written despatches that the Russian Government evinces a desire to renew an amicable intercourse with France. M. de Barante, our Ambassador at St. Petersburgh loudly proclaims *the unusual kindness and particular attention with which the Emperor Nicholas has treated him for some time.* It is evident that Russia does not deceive herself respecting her present relations with Great Britain and that she is only seeking an opportunity of breaking off with her. Should this rupture take place, it would be on immense event, since *it would leave England in precisely the same predicament in which we found ourselves after the treaty of London.* We think that it now depends on the skill of the French Government to take in that respect a signal and durable reveuge. Independently of this note of Russia, there has been presented to the French Government a similar one from Austria.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The Finance Minister, M. Humann, presented on Wednesday the budget of 1842. The ordinary and extraordinary expenses are estimated at 1,316 millions of francs. The ordinary revenue is estimated at 1,162 millions, which leaves a deficit of 154 millions of francs (six millions sterling). The Minister demanded permission of the Chamber to create *rentes*, if necessary, for a capital of 400 millions of francs. But as the treasury has still a reserve of 120 millions, the creation of these *rentes* is not urgent. The Minister will wait for favourable circumstances, and demands the power of fixing the time and rate of issuing a loan. The Minister declared that, believing in the continuance of peace, he did not intend to suspend the public works of peace, but would demand a credit for them.

LAST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—By the arrival of the New York packet-ship Independence, Capt. Nye, which reached port this afternoon, we have received papers one day later than those brought by the Great Western. The President's Message, however, is not contained in any of them, the violence of the snow storm having prevented a sufficient number of the Senate and representatives assembling to form a quorum. The houses met *pro forma* on the 7th, but adjourned till next day for want of sufficient numbers to enable them to proceed to business. The snow is stated to be 16 to 18 feet deep in the neighbourhood of Washington.—Sleighing was quite the rage, and notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the fashionables of both New York and Washington partook eagerly of the amusement.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS

The following is an official general bill of the christening and burials at the parish churches within the City of London and bills of mortality, from December 10, 1839, to December 15, 1840, according to the returns made to the Queen.

In the 97 parishes within the walls—christened, 710; buried, 614, excess of christenings, 96.

In the 17 parishes without the walls—christened, 2,986; buried, 2,360; excess of christenings, 626.

In the 24 out parishes in Middlesex and Surrey—christened, 10,765; buried, 0,641; excess of christenings, 1 124.

In the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster—christened, 1,699; buried, 1,959; excess of burials, 260.

Diseases and casualties of the year.

Diseases.			
Abscess	44	Hooping Cough	176
Age and Debility	1440	Hydrophobia	1
Apoplexy	156	Indigestion	1
Asthma	321	Inflammation	529
Cancer	35	Do. bowels &stomach	229
Childbirth	89	Ditto of brain	133
Cholera	17	Do. of lungs & pleura	308
Consumption	1903	Influenza	17
Constipation of bowels	1	Insanity	50
Convulsions	1086	Jaundice	12
Croup	49	Liver diseased	45
Dentition	215	Locked jaw	2
Diabetes	5	Measles	171
Diarrhœa	20	Miscarriage	2
Dropsy	334	Mortification	62
Dropsy on the brain	232	Paralysis	103
Dysentery	1	Rheumatism	21
Epilepsy	20	Scrofula	12
Erysipelas	40	Small pox	231
Fever	353	Sore throat	28
Ditto Intermittent	1	Spasm	9
Ditto Scarlett	366	Stone	7
Ditto Typhus	46	Stricture	8
Fistula	1	Thrush	43
Gout	9	Tumour	22
Hæmorrhage	25	Venereal	3
Heart, Diseased	98	Worms	5
Hernia	11	Unknown causes	5964

CASUALTIES.			
Drowned	78	Killed by accident	119
Died by the Visitation of God	70	Murdered	1
		Poisoned	13
Excessive Drinking	8	Suicides	31
Found dead	18		

Christened—Males, 8,090; females, 8,070; total 16,160.

Buried—Males, 7,296; females, 7,278; total, 14,574.

Of the number buried there were, under two years of age, 3,822; two, and under five, 1,650; five and under ten, 737; ten, and under twenty, 567; twenty and under thirty, 984; thirty and under forty, 1,271; forty and under fifty, 1,332; fifty and under sixty, 1,237; sixty and under seventy, 1,407; seventy and under eighty, 1,103; eighty and under ninety, 406; ninety and under one hundred, 56; one hundred. 2.

Buried 699, still-born children, not included in the foregoing.

MORNING HERALD, JANUARY 4. (FROM THE PAPERS.)

Yesterday evening the King and Queen, surrounded by the royal family, assembled in the throne-room of the Tuileries, received the Archbishop of Paris and the clergy of the diocese. The archbishop delivered the following address to his Majesty:—

"SIRE.—During the year which has just elapsed GOD has softened the anxieties of your throne by twice making you partake of those family enjoyments which are most sweet to the heart of a father. He has given you a new and shining proof of his protection, and to us new motives for detesting those horrible attempts which are excited by abominable doctrines. The victims of the late inundations, which, on the very theatre of the disaster, have been the objects of so much devotedness, have everywhere found generous imitators of the royal beneficence. In afflicting us with this terrible scourge GOD has consoled us with the spectacle of great acts of charity. At the commencement of this new year, we intreat you, sire, to accept with goodness our earnest wishes for the happiness of yourself and your august family. May the LORD deign to continue to bestow upon your Majesty the paternal care of his providence, remove for ever from our country the calamities by which it has been desolated, appease all its dissensions, and make it more powerful and more prosperous, by rendering its children united! Such are the wishes of every true Frenchman, such are the graces which the clergy and Archbishop of Paris will never cease to implore from the SUPREME DISPENSER of all good!"

To this his Majesty replied:—

"I receive with great satisfaction these expressions of the good wishes of yourself and the clergy of Paris. It is always delightful to me to see you assembled around me. You know that I have long desired, and I now seize with eagerness this as all other occasions of testifying how much I desire to maintain the clergy in that high consideration, the preservation of which I estimate at the greatest price. The more the task of government is difficult to me, the more I need the moral support and concurrence of those who wish to maintain order and the reign of the laws. It is, above all things, this moral support and concurrence that will prevent a renewal of those odious attempts upon which you have just expressed yourself in a manner which has deeply affected me. It is this moral support, with the concurrence of all good men, which will give to my Government the strength necessary for the fulfilment of the duties I am called upon to perform, and I place in the first rank of those duties that of causing religion to be cherished by combating immorality, and thus showing to the world that whatever the detractors of France may say, respect for religion, morality, and virtue is still among us the feeling of an immense majority."

At eight their Majesties, still surrounded by their family, received the ladies of the foreign ambassadors and ministers, the council of state, and the officers of the civil list and private domain. Their Majesties and the royal family then proceeded to the Hall of the Marshals, where the King received the congratulations of the detachments of the national guards and troops of the line on duty at the Tuileries. His Majesty returned them his thanks in warm and cordial terms, which were greeted with loud and loyal acclamations.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Oriental Observer* writes on the 2d ult.:—"In consequence of the inconvenience of passing the winter at Therapia, and the impossibility of finding a suitable house in town, Lord Ponsonby has had placed at his disposal by the Sultan the palace of the Princess Atiyay, at Funduklee. We have not heard when his lordship proposes availing himself of this kindness of his Majesty. The inhabitants of Therapia will deplore the removal of the embassy, which is a source of profit if not of the means of existence to many of them. Lord and Lady Ponsonby, we are told, assisted very materially the sufferers by the late fire there, nor was M. Pontois backward in giving substantial proofs of his sympathy."

NORWICH.

On Friday (this day) a meeting of the chartists was held in the market place in this city. Previous to the meeting a requisition, signed by 190 ratepayers and inhabitants was forwarded to the mayor, E. Willett, Esq., for the use of St. Andrew's Hall, the large building in which the public proceedings of the city are usually held, which was refused, we suppose in consequence of the interruption given by Dover and his party to the late anti-slavery meeting in that place. The object of this demonstration was to forward an address to her Majesty, praying for the release of Frost, Williams and Jones, and all other political offenders now suffering the penalty of the law. The meeting consisted of about 400 chartists, and about 300 or 400 persons as spectators. The chartists, previous to their meeting in the market place, marched through the city with flags, banners, and placards, on which were inscribed their hatred of the whigs, and their measure. Mr. Paine, who it may be recollected was refused a hearing at the late anti-slavery meeting, presided. Several other speakers, amongst whom was Mr. Dover, addressed the assembly. Amongst the subjects treated on by the different speakers was the conduct of the whig corporation of Norwich in refusing St. Andrew's Hall. The whigs were also severely censured for their conduct during the time they had held office, and it was urged by several speakers that a return to toryism was preferable to whig domination. Frost, Williams, and Jones were extolled as political martyrs, and the rise in Monmouth was attributed to whig espionage and treachery. After several long inflammatory harangues, the meeting separated by giving three cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones. As far as a demonstration of chartist strength was concerned the meeting was a decided failure.

MANCHESTER.

Yesterday (Friday) a public meeting of the chartists of this town was held in Carpenter's Hall, Garratt-road, the object of which was to memorialise the Queen for a remission of the sentence passed upon Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Welsh chartists, who were tried and convicted of high treason by a special commission at Monmouth, last summer. The meeting was called for twelve o'clock, but it was after one before a sufficient number arrived to commence the proceedings, about which time the room might be half full. A person named Whitaker was called on to preside, and a number of resolutions passed condemnatory of the course adopted by Government, which they set forth as unconstitutional and unjust. A memorial to her Majesty was adopted, imploring the Crown to extend the royal pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones, and also praying her Majesty to direct that they be restored to their native land. Notwithstanding its being a general holiday, the number present at any period of the proceedings did not exceed 400 people, including a few females who were seated on the platform. This circumstance can leave no doubt upon the mind of any rational being, that all the efforts of the chartists to get up any thing like a popular excitement in favour of the convicts is now out of the question.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

A report of the "great charter demonstration" in Birmingham was given in our paper of Saturday. It will be recollected that it was equally insignificant with the above.

THE THUNDER STORM OF YESTERDAY MORNING.

SPITALFIELDS CHURCH STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING, AND MUCH DAMAGED.—Yesterday morning at half-past seven o'clock, during the violence of the thunder storm, a large body of electric fluid struck the beautiful spire of Spitalfield's Church at about 20 feet from the top, and, descending, did a good deal of mischief. The shock was very considerable, and terrified many of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and immediately afterwards large pieces of stone cornices were found strewed about in different directions, some as far as 10 feet from the building. Had not the spire itself been of immense strength, it must have yielded to the shock, and been dashed to pieces. Fortunately no persons were passing by at the time, as the violence of the storm was such, that no person would venture out, and thus no injury to human life has taken place. The large clock in front of the spire was so injured by the lightning that it instantly stopped, and such is the damage done to the steeple that the Rev. Mr. Stone the rector, and the churchwardens, did not deem it adviseable to ring the bells, or open the perch or western doors during the day; and those of the parishioners who attended divine service in the body of the church, which is not at all injured, were admitted at the northern entrance in Church-street. The lightning during the storm, which at this period of the year in the metropolis is almost unprecedented, was in the whole of this neighbourhood (Spitalfields) most awful, so that it is much feared that considerable damage has taken place.

STREATHAM CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE SPIRE.—Yesterday morning, between six and seven o'clock, the inhabitants of Streatham, Surrey, were thrown into the utmost consternation and alarm, in consequence of discovering that the spire of the church was in flames, it having been struck by lightning, An alarm was instantly given, and the parish engines were soon on the spot; but there was not a sufficient quantity of hose to reach the flames. In the meantime a mounted express had been sent to London for the engines, and in an incredible short time, the one from the Waterloo-road station, under the direction of Hamilton, the engineer, was on the spot, and the men instantly got to work. In a very short time the engines from Southwark-bridge-road, Watling-street, and Morgan's-lane, arrived, and with the united aid of the firemen (to whom the greatest praise is due), the clock and the fine peal of bells were saved from destruction, but the spire is totally destroyed. The loss will fall on the Union fire-office. The curate and churchwardens were on the spot, and expressed the greatest apprehension for the safety of the bells. The ringers, as soon as they were allowed by the firemen (the water wetting them through to the skin), rang a merry peal, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants. But for the timely arrival of the first London engine, the whole of the sacred edifice must have been destroyed.

THUNDER-STORM.—Yesterday morning, shortly after four o'clock, the town of Greenwich and its vicinity were visited by one of the most awful thunder-storms, accompanied with continued lightning of the most vivid appearance, ever remembered in this locality. It was followed by a long continued and heavy fall of hail, which has done considerable damage to the glass of the numerous market-gardens in the neighbourhood. It continued with unabated violence until six o'clock, and from that hour its fury was lessened until seven o'clock, when it entirely ceased.

THE THUNDER-STORM ON THE RIVER.—(From a Correspondent).—The dreadful "war of elements" yesterday morning was awfully grand on the bosom of "Old Father Thames." Several vessels were coming up the river with the flood tide at the time; and the vivid flashes of lightning, illumining and darkening their sails, followed by the loud peals of thunder, rendered the scene not an imperfect representation of a naval engagement. The crews of several vessels lying off the Tower, on being aroused from their slumbers, were in the greatest state of trepidation imaginable—they actually believing that the garrison had commenced a cannonading upon them. The shipping on the river did not sustain any damage from the electric fluid.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, JAN. 5.

The Duke of Cambridge will leave town in a day or two, accompanied by Baron Knesebeck, on a tour of visits.—(Post.)

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, after passing the Christmas at Downham Hall, the seat of Lord and Lady W. Powlet, left on Monday for Auberies, on a visit to Colonel and Lady L. Meyrick,—(Post.)

Earl Craven, who has been staying a few days at Ashdown Park, Berks, with a party of sporting friends, including Sir F. Johnstone, Viscount Villiers, M. P., etc., has joined the Countess at Coombe Abbey, near Coventry. The Noble Earl and Countess are seeing company, and among the guests are the Dowager Lady Craven, Sir F. and Lady L. Johnstone, Hon. J, Macdonald. Hon. F. Craven, etc.

Earl and Lady K. Jermyn, who, on leaving Ickworth Park, Suffolk, went on a visit to the Marquis, and Marchioness of Exeter, at Burghley House, near Stamford, have since arrived at Belvoir Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Beverley and the Ladies Percy, the Countess of Euston, and Lady L. Fitzroy have left Middleton Park, after partaking of the splendid hospitalities of the Earl and Countess of Jersey.

In consequence of the recent deaths in the Earl of Harewood's family, no festivities will take place at Harewood House during the Christmas holidays, beyond the annual assembling of the relatives of his Lordship. Mr. G. H. Cavendish and Lady L. Cavendish arrived at Harewood House, from Ashford Hall, near Chatsworth, on Wednesday. The late Earl left all his servants a sufficient sum, yearly, to make themselves comfortable for life, according to their respective stations. The house-maids had all £10 a-year.—(Leeds Intelligencer.)

The *Gazette* of this evening announces the appointment of the Rev. G. Hulme, jun., to be Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. (Sun.)

The Countess of Durham, with the Earl of Durham, and the Ladies Mary and Alice Lambton, Hon. Mr. and Lady Georgiana Grey and family, and Lord Alfred Hervey, youngest son of the Marquis of Bristol, are residing at Pau.—(Courier.)

Colonel Ferguson arrived on Monday, and is no doubt now among his constituents at the Kirkcaldy Burghs. Of his success there is no doubt, and the Tory gentleman who has been reconnoitring the ground is now satisfied, we presume, that he might have spared himself the trouble.—(Scotsman.)

A meeting was held on Wednesday, at the East India Club rooms, in Suffolk street, Pall-mall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a railway to join the Northern and Eastern Railway, at Bishop's Stortford, to Norwich and Yarmouth, by Cambridge, Newmarket, and Thetford. Resolutions were passed and a company armed on the spot to carry the project into execution.—(Advertiser.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK,

The London mail of Saturday, due yesterday, reached us at a very late hour this morning, but the papers are literally destitute of interest. The German and provincial mails are nearly all still in arrear, owing to the state of the roads.

"It is obvious, from the remarks made in the City on the proposed new French loan, as described in the Paris papers, that very little indeed of English capital is likely to be attracted towards. So much is the case otherwise, that those who had invested their money under a different state of things in the public securities of France are losing confidence, and withdrawing capital. This has been in operation now during some months, and there probably has not been any period since the negotiation of the great French loan by Messrs. Baring, in 1818, after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapell, in which so small an amount of English capital has been inscribed in the "Great Book" of the French debt. Leaving this distrust out of the question, there have been so many new channels opened for the employment of money at home, that all foreign loans will harbour, for some time to come, under peculiar discourgement.—(Times.)

"The prevailing opinion is, that Messrs. Rothschild at Paris, with the bankers in the above capital, will take the French loan of £18,000,000. Should this take place we have no doubt that part of it will find its way into this country, and in all probability will have effect of depressing the British funds; but he above loan will not be contracted at present—(Sun.)

"The West India papers have at last arrived, but do not bring any news of interest. The dates are Jamaica November 27, Demerara November 17, Barbadoes November 18, and Trinidad November 17. The Militia Bill was making fair progress in the Jamaica Assembly, but some of its clauses for compelling attendance and enrolment, were considered rather sever. The whole force, horse and foot, will comprise ten thousand and fifty men, and will no doubt prove a valuable defence to the colony in case of need.—(Courier.)

"The patience of the military and naval claimants on Portugal seems to be nearly exhausted, and they complain bitterly of the long time that has elapsed since the appointment of the commission, without the slightest appearance of any thing being done for their benefit. Four months ago it was said that Lord Palmerston had a private interview with the officers of the committee, and then told them the commission would sit immediately, and it seems that the Portuguese commissioner, when applied to, says he is only waiting for the English commissioner, Mr. Alcock. As it is generally believed that the commissioners are in full receipt of their salary, this delay without any definite cause being alleged, becomes more and more wearisome. Many of soldiers being in the most wretched state of poverty, feel that the inclemencies of the present season should give an additional stimulus to activity on the part of the commissioner.—(Times.)

"The Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer have arrived on a visit to her Majesty. Lord Alfred Paget has succeeded Col. Wemyss, as equerry in waiting. The royal dinner party, yesterday, included the Duchess of Kent, Earl Conntess of Clarendon, Viscount Melbourne, Lord and Lady Holland, Baron Stockmar, Mr. C. E. and the Hon. Mr. Anson, Duchess of Bedford, Lady F. Howard, Hon. Misses Paget and Cocks, Baroness Lehzen, Lord Lilford, Hon. C. A. Murray, Mr. Rich, Lord A. Paget, Col. Bouverie, and Captain Seymour.—(Windsor Express.)

"Baron de Bourquency, French Charge d'Affaires, left London to-day on a visit to Lord Palmerston at his seat, Broadlands, Hants. (Globe.)

"We regret to learn that Dr. Olinthus Gregory has suffered a paralytic stroke, and remains in a very precarious state. It is not saying too much to designate this excellent man as the great Christmas philosopher of the day. His removal, whenever it may occur, will be felt as a loss to the scientific, the literary, and the Christian world, which unitedly they can but rarely sustain.—(Sun.)

"We have reason to believe that the christening of the Princess Royal is fixed for the 10th of next month, the anniversary of her Majesty's marriage. (Post.)

"Dr. Bowring, after transacting business at the office of Mr. Joseph Parkes, Great George-street, Westminster, left town to-day at two o'clock, for the purpose of declaring himself a candidate for the representation of Walsall, on the Radical interest. (Standard.)

"Major Wathen, 13th Light Dragoons, had the honour of an interview with Prince Albert on Wednesday, to present a set of his newly-improved figures for the elucidation of cavalry movements, which he has been commanded to have prepared for the use of his Royal Highness, and with which the Prince expressed his entire approbation. (Herald.)

"The Marquis of Normanby has expressed his intention of mitigating a portion of the unexpired sentence of Vincent, the Chartist. (Wilts Independent.)

It is evident that large numbers of the French people, even of the better informed and more intelligent classes, are exceedingly mistaken as to the facts and feelings upon which British policy is founded. Hence there is a sullen jealousy of this country, amounting almost to direct enmity, for which no such grounds exist as the French suppose to exist. The hostile feelings to which we allude are founded upon a mistake, or rather upon a series of mistakes. And yet we find these grounds repeated over and over again by French writers, with the utmost gravity, and with repeated assurances to their readers that they are not in the least exaggerating. We can well believe that they do not think they are exaggerating; but it is nevertheless true that they are gravely affirming what has no existance save in their own imagination. They have conceived these ideas of Great Britain—that her foreign policy is altogether a commercial policy, and a commercial policy founded on the principle of *forcing* a market by means of political superiority. England, they say, by her economical and commercial situation, is embarked in a career in which it is impossible to stop without being lost. England, they proclaim, wants to be master every where—to do as she likes every where—to establish her trade every where, and her preponderance every where. England, according to French views, is possessed with a spirit of trading domination, and is tyrannically determined to carry her commerce by force into every part of the world. Our object is to assure our neighbours, in no unfriendly spirit, that they totally mistake the character of British policy. In the first place, it is by no means so exclusively *commercial* as they suppose; and in the next place, the principles of commerce, as at present understood, are directly the opposite of that commercial *domination* which is attributed to us. What we allege is, that this country does not want to be master every where, nor to do as she likes, nor to play the tyrant in order to force her commerce upon unwilling lands. We ask where there is any evidence of such a domineering and excluding spirit? In all the commercial treaties we have made of late years our policy has been, as we think; too much the other way. All we ask, under the most favourable circumstances, is *equality*—the liberty to trade, and to trade on the same terms as other nations. We ask no peculiar advantages. We aspire to no domination. We seek only a clear market and no favour. Though Protestants in our religion, we are Catholic enough in our trade. We say to all nations that we are willing to deal with them, but we also say that we are equally willing that all other nations should deal with them. We wish to trade with China and with Egypt, but we have not the particle of a wish to exclude France or any other nation from doing the same thing. What, then, is the fact as to

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our commercial policy? Why this—that, instead of directing our national efforts to the establishment of monopolies, we do direct our efforts against new national combinations in which the monopoly system would certainly be maintained. We wish that Egypt should not be a French colony, not because we want to have a commercial monopoly in Egypt, for such is not our policy, but that there may be *no* monopoly in Egypt, as there certainly would be if it were a French colony. The French recognise the principle of commercial monopoly, but we do not. And yet, under the mistaken supposition that commercial domination in the world is our object, the French writers to whom we refer speak of the Anglo-French alliance as being at an end, and do so with an air of sullen satisfaction. "We are *isolated*," they say, "and perhaps it is so best. Let us not lose the advantages of such a position. France is the ally of no one—let us prize the freedom of action which we thence derive." This is mere pettishness, unworthy wise men in even trifling affairs, and especially unworthy of a great nation in affairs which may affect the peace and prosperity of millions. We do not see why France should regard the Anglo-French alliance as beingat an end. In England no such view prevails. France seems to have a morbid love of supposing that we have acted against her in the treaty of the 15th of July and subsequent proceedings, and a sullen satisfaction in proclaiming what she considers her own defeat in respect of the Eastern question. In England we have no such feeling. We claim the merit of good and successful policy in regard to the affairs of Turkey and Egypt; but in all that the organs of the English public have said upon the subject there has not been one word of triumph over France. We have not so regarded the affair. There has been no feeling against France in these proceedings from beginning to end. We have looked upon them either as wholly apart from France, or as arrangements in which the interests of France were identical with our own, though the national feeling might momentarily have taken a different direction. As to the practical "isolation" of France, we shall not believe in it as a political possibility until experience shall have convinced us that it is. The position of France in every way leads us to believe in the possibility of her actual "isolation.' She must (we think) act either with, or against, other European Powers. If she consult her own interest, she will remember that social duties belong in some sort to families of nations as well as of individuals.—(Post.)

Both the *Courrier Francais* and the *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday reject the advances, supposed advances, of Russia, contained in the reported note of Count Nesselrode. To do justice to these Liberal organs, if their hurt pride directs their animosity against England, an older and deeply rooted sentiment dictates resentment against and mistrust of, Russia. Yet, if Russia display no more ambition than she has done in the late events, we do not see why she is to be depicted as the *fee, fa, fum* of the West. The great, the dangerous, cause of quarrel, enmity, and mutual distrust hitherto, between the nations of Europe, has been the doubt and darkness which rested upon so many questions. But one by one, these are clearing up. Ten years back Russia might have hoped to be able to swallow up Constantinople, without exciting the jealousies, or, at least, the opposition of the rest of Europe. France, till very lately, conceived the possibility of converting Egypt, Syria, and Arabie into a new empire "to be governed in the sphere of French ideas." Neither of these schemes is feasible, simply because the world is too much awake. The Levant was *terra ineognita* twenty ago, where any power almost might plant its standard. Now, any accession of territory influence there would excite almost as much difficulty and danger as similar ambition on the Elbe or the Rhine. Had England any ambition or selfish views, or did any English statesmen entertain such for her, these are checked and cut short by the late events quite as much as the ambition of other powers. Exclusive advantages in the Levant are now not to be sought or obtained by the Powers of Europe. What an immense guarantee of peace is there in this addition to the public law and right of Europe! We feel that any plot or alliance for the purpose of setting aside this public right, and breaking through the laws of Europe, is first of all not to be dreaded as possible, nor, were it possible, could it be successful. The French journalists, who idly talk (and none but journalists do talk of it) of an alliance between France and Russia, mean an alliance the result of which would be French taking the frontier of the Rhine, and Russia taking Constantinople. Now, we do not believe that any French and Russian statesmen would sign such a convention, or, if they did, that they could execute it. The day has gone by when provinces and population on the Rhine can be bargained away or sold. The Rhenish provinces are at this moment strongly German and Prussian, and under the protection of the united patriotism of the German race, which will not see its patrimony or its importance in Europe diminished. The French, we will be bound to say, are not able to wrest a rood of land from the Germans, now that the Germans have got, like the French, popular sentiment, and a national feeling. Therefore Russia has not the power to give away the Rhine. Neither has France the power, any more than the will, to give away Constantinople. Alliances of the kind, therefore (alliances of conquest and partition), are out of date, and out of possibility; and so are coalitions, except in defence of rights, and in opposition to absurd and arrogant pretensions. When Count Molé's small coterie, and smaller organs, then, menace us with Franco Russian alliance, we know full well it is merely words they utter. When the opposition papers of France tell us that the Court and king of the French are leaning to Russia, and that England had better take care of itself, we laugh at the shallow manœuvre. We wish sincerely to see a better understanding between France and Russia, as between France and Europe; but we cannot be in the least either jealous or alarmed even at a whole volume of *benevolent* notes addressed by Count Nesselrode to the Tuileries.—(Chronicle.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, JAN. 6.

Latest Intelligence—Wednesday, one o'clock.

With the exception of an article in the *Journal des Débats*, we do not see anything in the leaders of the Paris journals worth noticing. The *Debats* article, being on the Eastern question, would have had more interest two or there months ago than it has now, but it is still far from uninteresting. The arguments of the *Débats* might have enlightened a great many persons in France as to the amount of the importance of the relations between France and Europe, if they had been brought forward in good time, and so have prevented the clamour of well-intentioned but mistaken politicans; but they will even now do good, by showing that as far as commerce is concerned, it is hardly possible that France can suffer from the settlement that has taken place of the Eastern question. The *Debats* commences its article by an allusion to the expedition of the English against China, and observes very truly, that in the present age nations do not go to war unless their commercial interests are concerned in the quarrel; such, says the *Débats*, was the ground of the dispute with Naples, of the intervention in the Egyptian question, and of the attack upon China. The English saw that their commercial interests were in danger, or susceptible of extension, and they took prompt measures for the solution of their difficulty. In stating the fact as to the chief motives which leads to war in the present state of society, the *Debats* seems to admit the correctness of the principle, and does not, like some of its contemporaries, indulge in sneers at the English as a nation of shopkeepers. The truth is, that in all civilized countries, and particularly in those which have a representative form of government, commercial interest is and must be a more positive inducement to war than even national honour; for where satisfaction for offended honour only is demanded, and the granting of it is attended with no sacrifice, negotiation and explanation will, in nine instances out of ten, produce the desired result; but the case is different in questions of interest, where one party has something tangible to claim, and the other party refuses the surrender. In feudal times, when princes, for a quarrel over their cups or a dispute as to personal superiority, could bring into the field men who had no interest in the quarrel in which they were engaged, and when commerce was almost unknown, it was very easy to go to war under any pretext; but in the present day, although, in even constitutional states, the king, by a legislative action, is said to have the exclusive right of declaring war or making peace, it is not easy to involve a nation in war, unless it be for its interest, and we know that the interest of nations in civilized states is their commerce. A nation may indeed be deluded into war by misrepresentations as to the interest which it may have in it; but no nation is so mad as to engage cheerfully in a contest in which it should really see that it had no interest.

The *Debats*, after its preliminary observations on the moving principle of the English in their wars, and having thus traced the origin of the intervention in Syria, notices the delusion which has been practised in France as to its commercial relations with the East:—

"France, say the *Debats*, carries on annually with its own establishments in India business to the amount of 5 millions, with the Dutch possessions in India 7 millions, with the British possessions in India 21 millions, with the Philippine Isles and China 3, and with Egypt 7 millions, thus forming a total of 43 millions of francs—the whole amount of French interest directly or indirectly engaged in the Egyptian question. It is besides worthy of remark, that all our commerce with India is carried on by the route of the Cape of Good Hope, and consequently that we had nothing to fear on this point from the intervention in the dispute between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. Now this sum of 33 millions represents precisely the extent of our annual trade with Turkey alone; it is only the third of our amount of trade with our sugar colonies, and it does not amount to a fortyfourth part of our entire annual commerce."

The *Debats* then states that it does not desire to diminish the political importance of the Eastern question, and that all Europe is interested in seeing that no exclusive influence be exercised in Egypt; but, that it is anxious to remove the delusion which has been kept up as to the commercial interest involved in the settlement of the dispute without the concurrence and co-operation of the French government. The *Debats* then proceeds as follows:—

"There are some enlightened persons amongst us who consider that France is too small, and are uneasy at the enormous disproportion which exists between her and her two greatest rivals, Russia and England as territory and population. The following account will convey an idea of this disproportion:—Russia and her dependencies comprise an extent of territory of 5,912,000 square miles, and a population of one hundred and twenty four millions.—France and her dependencies, with the exception of Algeria, consist of only 188,000 square miles, and a population of thirty-two millions.—It results from this statement that France occupies an extent of territory thirty-one times less considerable than that of Russia, and twenty-three times less extensive than that of England.—We know how largely this is compensated by geographical position, unity of legislation, and homogeneousness of race and language; but it may be readily aggrandisement of her two rivals, France may also think of extending her territory, and putting an end to a disproportion which, although not menacing now, is not without peril for the future. But, whenever, France should seriously think of enlarging her territory, it is towards Egypt that she should turn her eyes? Certainly not. The slight extent of her interests in India shows this. The markets of French commerce are in Europe, and America, and the new countries in which she may carry civilization are not those of Asia but those of Africa. She possesses in Africa 200 leagues of coast on the Mediterranean. She has Senegambia on the ocean, and, beyond the Cape, she has Guyana, a vast and magnificent country, which may one day become an Empire. When France may feel a desire to extend her power and her possession, and to employ abroad the activity which devours her at home, there will be no necessity for shedding oceans of blood in disputing with nations, as civilised as herself, a few trifling portions of territory. She has before her an immense space in which to deposit the germs of future greatness. She has two means of increasing her power. One is to prevent the development of that of her rivals; the other, and most certain and most productive, is to extend her own sphere of action, and multiply her relations and her resources. Hitherto we have known how to conquer, but not to colonise. We possessed a portion of India, Canada, Louisiana, and St. Domingo, and we have lost them all: whilst England, more anxious to augment the number of her colonies than to war with us, has founded a vast empire in India, and made of Canada an important market for her manufactures. In Australia, in New Zealand, and on every point of the globe, where she can hoist her flag, she is labouring with indefatigable ardour to form new centres of consumption, and to create new children for her capital. Let the example of England serve us for a lesson. She is strengthening her influence in Egypt, which is for her the great route of her most important colony. Let us establish ourselves firmly in Algiers, and place there a French population which may bring back the fertility of this old granary of the Romans; let us develop the growing prosperity of Senegal, and direct our attention to Guyana, which only require credit and security, to furnish us with those elements of riches and naval strength, which would perhaps have been on our side, if, like the English, we had known how to turn to account the magnificent positions which we still possess, of which nobody disputes the possession, and which may be made incalculable resources, for an ambition to possess countries wher we have no interest, in which we should meet with an implacable opposition, and where victory, if we were to obtain it, would be fruitless. Let us profit by the example of England and by our own experience, and no longer incur the reproach which has been so frequently applied to us—that we know how to conquer, but not how to retain, that our greatest exploits produce nothing but glory, and that we finish by losing from want of capacity and good management what we had obtained by superhuman sacrifices of blood and treasure."

Up to the time of going to press the English, German, and most of the mails from the departments, had not arrived, owing to the state of the roads.

The Committee on the Fortifications' Bill, in the conclusion it has come to, assimilates the place of Paris, as far as military servitudes are concerned, to a fortified place of the third class; and it is in consequence of this that the zone has been fixed at 250 metres in width. In places of the first and second class the width is 500 metres. General Bugeaud, it is now said, intends to wait until after the discussion on the bill before he leaves for Africa.—Several journals say that M. Thiers will present his Report to the Chamber on Saturday.

The *Commerce* contains the following account of the actual state of the fortifications of Paris:—

"The works on the fortifications to the west and north of Paris have been carried on up to to-day with great perseverance, notwithstanding the bad weather. Along the whole length of the Bois de Boulogne the excavations for the bastioned faces are already half-finished, and a fourth of the materials required for the masonry have been brought to the ground. Two-thirds of the foundation of the intended redoubt in the King's park at Neuily is dug out, and all the materials deposited. The same operations are going on along the whole of the Route de la Revolte towards Villiers. On the works from beyond the rail-road, and the way from Batignolles, 500 labourers are preparing the ground for six bastioned facss, about one-fifth of which is finished. Between the road from Batignolles to St. Denis, and that from St. Denis to La Chapelle, there are six stations of men, employed under the direction of a company of engineers. Between the La Chapelle road and the Canal St. Denis from 800 to 900 military and ordinary labourers are constantly at work, and the ground for the two faces near the canal will soon be ready. The small village at the Pont de Flandres is to be surrounded by considerable works, and from 500 to 600 men, under the direction of a company of engineers, are digging out the ground for the curtains and bastions. Near Belleville, and along the heights of the Pres St. Gervais and Pantin, an entrenchment, to the extent of about 3,000 yards, is rapidly forming, by between 1,000 and 1,200 labourers. At all other points of the continuous wall the magistrates are engaged in completing the formalities required for the forced expropriation. The only detached fort that has been much proceeded with is that at Mont Valerien, which, however, will be the most formidable of all. The contractors have conveyed materials, and made other preparations for beginning the forts at Charenton and Noisy. The works on the military road, near Pantin, are going on rapidly."

The *Temps* circulates a report of Mehemet Ali intending to abdicate, and, as it was suspected, in favour of Ibrahim Pacha.

A Milan correspondent of the *Commerce* states that the Sardinian General, Count de Bra zolo, has been to that capital, sent by his Government, to confer with the superior military authorities of Lombardy, and to acquire all the information relative to their arrangements necessary for the Sardinian Court. The present forces in Lombardy are estimated, this letter says, at 100,000 men; but contracts have just been made for victualling 150,000, and extensive preparations are making for lodging an increased number. The grand amphitheatre at Milan has its area filled with baggage waggons of artillery and rocket-train.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 21.—At Nottingham-terrace Regent's park, the lady of F. Godfrey, Esq., Madras medical service, of a son.—30.—At Highlands, near Reading, the lady of John Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.—Dec. 2.—At Devonshire, the wife of H. C. Clarke, Esq., late of Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, of a daughter.—21.—At Ashwick-grove, the lady of R. Strachey, Esq., of a daughter.—23.—The lady of Bazett D. Colvin, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 6.—At Coleraine, W. Godfry Baie, Esq., M. D., of the Queen's Cameronians, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Captain Wrixon, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and grand-daughter of the late Col. Bently, E. I. Company's Engineers. 28. At Eye, Mr. Thos. Maitland, jun., to Sarah, only daughter of Wm. Kinersley, Esq., of Leominster, and neice of the late Major-General Kinnersley, Bombay Army.; December 8 At Bloomsbury, Mr. H. G. Deane, of Chancery lane, to Harriet, widow of the late Lieutenant G. Deck, E. I. Company's Service; 12. At Tor, Devon, L. O. Bigg, Esq., of Clifton, to Eliza, widow of the late J. Bowes Brown, Esq., of Torquay, Devon, and daughter of the late Arthur Hogue, Esq., formerly of Calcutta; 17. At Chatteris, the Rev. Charles Tombs, third son of Major-General John Tombs, E. I. Company's Service, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chatfield.; 19. At West Ham, John Henry Pelly, Esq., eldest son of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., of Upton, Essex, to Johannah Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Carstairs, Esq., of Stratford Green.; 22. Edinburgh, Thomas W. Webster, Esq., to Lettia, only daughter of Colonel Riddell, Madras Cavalry.; Lately. At Chifton, Captain Harris, Indian Navy, to Emily Eliza, eldest daughter of the late C. Calland, Esq., of Upper Forrest, Glamorgad.; Jan. 1. At Christchurch, I. W. Bateman, Esq., of the Regent's Park, to Emma, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Blacker, C. B., Surveyor-General of India.

DEATHS.

Aug. 6.—On board the *La Belle Alliance*, on the passage from India, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Spry, Madras Army.; Oct. 25. At Toronto. Captain Frederick Halkett, military secretary to Sir George Arthur, and eldest son of General Sir Hugh Halkett.: 21. At Suez, on his passage to Bombay Frederick Buller, third son of W. H. Sutton, Esq., of Hertingfordbury.; Nov. 12. At Kentish Town, Joseph Fox, and Alexander Wimble, sons of Joseph Shearwood, Esq., of Calcutta.; 28. At Lyme-Regis, Major R. Jebb, late of 40th Reg.; Dec. 2. Capt. W. Nicholson, late of the Madras Army.; 3. At Bath, Jane, relict of the late Simon Murchinson, Esq., of Baughlepore.; 5. At Dawlish, Henry Lodge, Esq., late in the Civil Service of the Hon. Company.; 7. At Bath, Sir W. Dick, Bart., of Braid.; 8. At Talaton, Devon, Lord Bruce.; 11. At York, R. E. Crompton, Esq., formerly of 15th Hussars; 12 At Cheltenham, Sir B. W. Burdett, Bart.; 15. Petersham, the Hon. Miss Eliz. Mackenzie Elphinstone, third daughter of John, eleventh Lord Elphinstone, and aunt of the present Governor of Madras.; At Mallingley Lodge, Hants., Major Ralph Henry Sneyd.; 16. At Bath, Admiral Sir H. W. Bayntun, G. C. B.; 19. Charles, son of the Rev. T. Smith, and nephew of Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart.: 20. At Ventor, Isle of Wight, John Forbes, Esq., eldest son of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., and a Director of the Honorable East India Company.; Lately. In Alfred-street, Bedford-square, the lady of the Chevalier Dillon, late French Consul for the Islands in the Pacific; 23. At Leamington Eliza Lucy, second daughter of the late John Morris, Esq., of Baker-street, Portman-square.; Lieutenant-General, Sir W. H. Pringle, G. C. B., Colonel of the 45th Regiment.; 24. At Peckham, Anne, second daughter of the late Captain W. Adamson, East India Company's Service.

WEALTH OF AN IRISH BISHOP.—On announcing the demise of the late Dr. Alexander, we ventured to anticipate—looking to the length of time during which he had had an opportunity of accumulating, as well as to the reputation of the Irish Bishops for hoarding—that his lordship must have died enormously and disgracefully rich. But we own we were not prepared for the tremendous amount of his savings. The following is from a Tory journal, the *Leinster Express*:—"The late Bishop of Meath died immensely rich. The property he has left amounts to several hundred thousand pounds." Here is a picture of the Irish Established Church, about whose poverty and sufferings, and plundered revenues, we have heard so much during the past five years, whilst the Catholic tithe-payers had been endeavouring to shift some portion of the enormous burden of its taxation on their shoulders. One member of the hierarchy of that church, after having lived like a prince—feasting most sumptuously every day—dies worth "several hundred thousand pounds!" What feeling appeals were made throughout England for the starving clergy of Ireland, who had, for the good of religion, refused to avail themselves of the money voted by parliament, and what efforts were made to rouse the sympathy of Englishmen, in order to obtain subscription. But a single bishop in Ireland could, in the meantime, have given from his superfluities much more than the entire sum collected, and still have remained a Crœsus in wealth. It would be curious to ascertain the amount contributed by Dr. Alexander to the relief of the starving poor during the many famines that prevailed in Ireland, whilst this Christian bishop had been fulfilling his mission, inculcating the blessings of poverty, and amassing "several hundred thousand pounds."—(Dublin Post.)

THE DISTRESSED POLES.—Nineteen Polish exiles have published the following address to the public through the newspapers:—

"Sir,—We, the unfortunate exiles of Poland, beg the favour of laying before the public, through the medium of your paper, a statement of the wrongs that both we and they labour under. A body, intitled 'The Friends of Poland, solicits the subscription of the benevolent in behalf of the distressed Poles, and, to the honour of the British public be it said, large contributions are continually received. At the last ball held at Guildhall, the receipt amounted to £1,800, and yet numbers of the unfortunate Polish refugees are at this moment starving; nor will that society listen to any claims made by us for relief, though we have the same, and perhaps a better, right than many of those who are received on the list. A new committee is now formed at No. 89, Great Russel-street, composed of sincere friends to Poles, who are engaged in promoting the true interests of Poland, and in whom we have entire confidence, having already represented the justice of our claims."

We give the foregoing a place on the appeal of the parties concerned, but, at the same time, we must hesitate to believe in the accusation, which would seem levelled against the committee of "Friends of Poland," of neglect of some claimants and partiality towards others. Their noble efforts in behalf of the unhappy exiles have been witnessed by the public at large.—(Courier.)

In the Court of Bankruptcy yesterday a fiat was issued against Anthony George Wright Biddulph, John Wright, Henry Robinson, and the Hon. Edward Wm. Jerningham, bankers and co-partners, carrying on business in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, under the firm of Wright and Co. J. P. Collett, painter, plumber, and glazier, was the petitioning creditor for a very considerable sum.—(Courier.)

SINGULAR DEATH.—Mr. Hyde, coroner, held an inquest at the county gaol on Thursday morning on the body of a young man, aged 21, who died on the previous evening while undergoing a month's imprisonment, to which he was adjudged at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions. The Court, in sentencing the prisoner, ordered that the first fortnight of his incarceration should be to hard labour, and the remainder of the term in solitary confinement, the former portion of which he was accordingly undergoing, when it was perceived that the fear induced by the contemplation of the approaching solitary confinement had caused so great a debilitation of his nerves that he became utterly spiritless, and shortly before the expiration of the fortnight he was filled with horrible presentiments that something dreadful would result from his being shut up in a solitary cell, and these symptoms so visibly and alarmingly increased as the time approached that Mr. Woodward, surgeon of the gaol, recommended its abrogation, which was granted. Notwithstanding this, however, the poor fellow was on Monday seenight seized with violent vomiting, headache, &c, which terminated his existence on Wednesday evening last. At the inquest it was stated that when the deceased was brought to gaol he was in excellent health, and Mr. Woodward gave it as his decided opinion that "these symptoms, and the low fever under which he sank, were produced by the apprehension of the solitary confinement to which he had been sentenced." A verdict of "Natural death" was returned.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.—On the night of Friday, the 20th instant, Mr. Woods, of this place, a tended the wife of a respectable tailor on the Mounts, in this town, in her confinement of *three children*, two daughters, and a son, all born alive, and the mother is doing well. It is rather remarkable that on the 21st April, 1832, the same gentleman attended the wife of a foundryman also in this town, in her accouchement of *three sons*, which were likewise all born alive, and in this case too the mother did well, and has since had several children. According to the most accurate statistic reports (Dr. Ramsbotham's, we believe) it appears that this *lusus nature*, as it may be termed, of triplets, occurs only once in about 4,000 cases, although some almost equally high authorities are not inclined to believe that it happens so often even as this.—*Northampton Herald.*

Mr. Cornelius Evans, of Newport, the Welsh Walton, gives the following particulars of a spawn of a salmon, taken from a fish exposed for sale in Newport market on Saturday week. Mr. E. found by computation that in a quarter of an ounce weight, of the spawn there were contained 73 globules; by which it would appear that the aggregate mass consisted of no less a number than 10,804 globules, each containing the germ of a future salmon. Taking the number as 10,000, allowing the odd 804 to go for loss, supposing each to have come to mature growth and perfection, and averaging 14 pounds each, we have an astounding amount of 62½ tons of salmon permanently destroyed. [These interesting facts strongly illustrate the importance of duly attending to the preservation of the salmon in the Severn and other rivers.]—*Gloucester Chronicle.*

PROLIFIC WHEAT.—Amongst the great varieties of wheat which are recommended to the public some deserving of attention for their superior quality, and some for their extraordinary produce, we have pleasure in recording another instance of the advantage to be derived by cultivating the description known as the "blood red" wheat, too often erroneously confounded with the "golden drop." Charles Hancock, Esq., of Whitwell near Workshop, has lately thrashed the produce of some thin limestone land, sown last year with blood red wheat, and has now winnowed a little more than twenty loads, of three bushels each per acre, weighing 14st. 5lb. per load. The quality of the grain is superior and the produce of straw exceedingly abundant.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—Friday morning, as the Emerald Southampton and Weymouth coach, with three inside and five outside passengers, was passing over Redbridge Causeway, situated about four miles from Southampton, it was stopped owing to the tide, which had risen nearly five feet over the surface of the road, which at this place is situate between two canals. At this moment the large wooden posts that are placed along the causeway to prevent accidents gave way, and some of them were driven with great violence against the coach, blocking both the wheels and the horse. The coachman and passengers became greatly alarmed, for the sea was breaking with violence over the coach, and it was with difficulty those inside were enabled to seek refuge by getting out. The horses now became restive, and commenced plunging, so that it required the greatest skill of the coachman to keep them in the road, and great fear was entertained lest the coach should drift into the adjoining canal. One of the passengers, a gentleman named Furmedge, residing in the neighbourhood of Dorchester, gallantly jumped off, stood at the head of the leaders, and remained in this perilous situation, with the water up to his armpits, full three quarters of an hour. Fortunately their distress was observed by the crews of some vessels lying in Redbridge river, who lost no time in manning two boats to their assistance, and after much difficulty succeeded in extricating the horses from the coach, and bringing both horses, passengers, and luggage in safety to the Red Lion Inn, Totton, a distance of about a quarter of a mile.—*Dorset Paper.*

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